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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Louisiana Historical Society

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

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V.8

Volume VIII — 1914-15

NEW ORLEANS
THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1916

1762677

PUBLICATIONS

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. VIII

AMS PRESS
NEW YORK

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THE Secretary of the Louisiana Historical Society takes great pleasure in presenting to the members of the Society and historical readers generally the following report, written at her request, by Mr. William Price, the learned and accomplished archivist who was engaged by the Society to perform the very necessary, if not imperative work of rescuing from impending destruction the papers contained in the familiarly designated "Black Boxes," confided to the care of the Society by the State of Louisiana. Mr. Price's work has unfortunately been discontinued for lack of funds; but what he has accomplished speaks volumes for the indefatigable zeal and industry that he devoted to his arduous task. The excellence of the card index system has never been more brilliantly illustrated than in this work, or emergency, as we may call it. Each card contains a clear, concise, condensed statement; a matchless résumé, in short, of the contents of some long, intricate, faded document whose worth to the historical student is like that of light in darkness, or a trusty guide in a labyrinth.

GRACE KING.

WORK OF INDEXING LOUISIANA "BLACK BOXES."

Those members of the Society who are interested in the "Black Box" records, need not be reminded that the work of preparing a card index of their contents is already fairly started. More than half the years of the French *régime* (1718 to 1769) have been covered; namely, 1717 to 1743 of the early period, and 1763 to 1769 of the later French rule. The papers for 1717 have reference to Mobile, Biloxi and Isle Dauphine, and center chiefly on the affairs of the *De Lauze* estate; the De Lauze family originating, it would appear, from Limoges or vicinity.

Humble though the scope of a card index be, some practical uses thereof are obvious and respectable. Before this work started, those eight Black Boxes which it represents at present, were like sealed material to all practical intent. The records themselves were jumbled together in great confusion; possibly some orderly hands had packed them in tentative sequence, but certainly some disorderly hands afterwards undid the attempted serial arrangement, because only by blind accident were the papers in this or that box found rationally sequent: Box for 1767 being a modified exception, in that its papers occurred grouped by the month, although not always in either logical or strict chronological order within that month. This actual report, indeed, must be acknowledged an open question as regards a complete showing for each year noted. Many later Spanish records, and also not a few documents reaching all the way down to 1855 of modern Louisiana, were packed carefully mixed with totally unrelated papers of original French Louisiana; so that no finite forecaster may deny that possibly some of the early French papers are lurking displaced in one, ten

or fifty Black Boxes yet unsorted. For instance, quite a handful of papers for 1723 and 1724 came to light in Black Box for 1765-1766.

To consider a few direct and indirect advantages of the cards already filed. First, somebody might wish to know, what was recorded of Louisiana Province in A. D. 1722, or 1725, or 1730, or 1765? So far as Louisiana is on record by the acts of its governing body the *Superior Council* during the French *régime*, a very brief glance will tell the tale in a nutshell, by inspecting these cards for the year at issue. Indirectly, some inquiry might be forwarded: was this or that matter noted in the records of New Orleans in 1740, or between 1720 or 1740? The cards would probably answer a brief yes or no: barring the proviso of a displaced record, containing the desired reference or allusion, but not hitherto unearthed or reported. Likewise, the multitude of topical inquirers may learn at a glance, is this or that special interest of theirs on record among acts of Louisiana between 1718 and 1743? Nor is it unduly *appreciating* the cards to add, that in a very large number of instances they will possibly satisfy the wants of at least informal inquirers more conveniently than resource to the frequently faded or now and anon verbose originals. Or, if the originals were also in requisition, the cards will still save much groping and fumbling by pointing succinctly to the embodied matter, or by presenting it in outline for ampler accretions by the supposed researcher.

In a word, this index will supply diversified, concrete particulars to the analytic inquirer in widely different directions. The great bulk of the matter, of course, is legal procedure, civil and criminal; but this procedure embodies manifold human interests, and affords intimate sidelights on the French Colonial manners and customs; quite a wealth and range of economic data; quaint medical treatments; picturesque incidents of the dugout and fur trade era; some first-hand experience with Gulf pirates as they really cruised and operated; familiar weather phenomena, such as

four days at a stretch of strong easterly winds in August (1737), a September (1722) hurricane, October (1766) gales, and, perchance, the less frequent occurrence of a *southeast* gale in March (1738). Let no man wonder that the very elements intrude themselves in French Colonial procedure; for in those days it was evidently customary to litigate on every actual concern in the life of men, trees, fishes of the waters and beasts of the field. And storms would naturally play their part in damage suits or complications of delayed contracts. Apart from legal acts, there is a large aggregate, all told, of merely incidental and reported matter through the records. The Superior Council seems to have taken a kind of paternal cognizance of everything great or small, remote or nigh, that anybody chose to bring forward for filing.

Geographically, the records thus far examined have to do prominently with New Orleans; but there is much and continual business with Mobile; the Illinois trade is important from the start; *La Balise*, *Pointe Coupée*, Natchez and Yazoo Posts, are as next door neighbors; and there is copious business with France, not alone commercially by way of Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Rochefort, Rouen, but in marriage contracts and in estate affairs which touch nearly every region of France, from Paris, Brittany and Normandy in the north to Avignon in the far south; from Bordeaux westward to Central France: parts of Eastern France are more seldom reached. There is notary's business with Montreal: Quebec supplies family names, and is the *Bishopric* of early New Orleans; whilst an active communication is maintained with San Domingo, *The Cape*, and Martinique. Vera Cruz and Havana were early frequented by New Orleans merchants, or *vice versa*. There is an unusually interesting *recovery* suit, so late as 1741, over the thwarted expedition of *St. Denis* party towards Mexico by Red River canoeing; as this record has it, "about 25 years ago" from date 1741. *Chicagou* and St. Joseph's Post are mentioned in a few trade suits, year 1765. Monsieur de Bienville signs

often as witness, and in a few dictated letters; he rarely acts in the first person. A house of his is minutely described, and his seal is preserved. His exceedingly modest claims for arrears of salary and other accounts were loftily cut down by the always consequential *Company's Agent* to less than half their face value. An intact seal of His Grace of Bordeaux is preserved with a transcript of some *Ferchaud* family records in 1741.

Itemized accounts, inventories, bills of sale, though dry in themselves, give graphic details of household and industrial outfits in Provincial Louisiana; so do some of the maritime records in regard to Eighteenth Century navigation. A marked feature of the transmarine commerce of that day, and the like trait also crops out in many wills and petitions, is the devout recognition of the Divine Providence over men's affairs.

Conspicuous factors in the early Colonial trade were corn, both shelled and in the ear, rice hulled and in the straw, tobacco, indigo; sassafras occasionally, and *pecans* are mentioned as early as 1725. Deerskins and beaver hides, bear's grease and tallow, counted very significantly, to judge from the large bills and shipments *incidental* merely to court business. Tar and pitch were very early produced, and there was a tar plant across Lake Pontchartrain. A *pottery* concern is noted in 1729. *Cypress* figures altogether dominantly in the early timber trade; oak and ash were also early in the market. Pitch pine does not seem to have *litigated* itself into early prominence, but a letter from *The Cape* in 1738 speaks of the high favor accorded to the *Mississippi wood* in virtue of its preservative *resin*: this clearly indicating pine, one may reasonably suppose. In a plantation account, year 1740, the produce comprised milk, cucumbers, greens, peas, plums, peaches, figs, pomegranates, and *oranges* (an item of 63 francs); also asparagus, eggs, and "pigs of milk." Beans were grown by the acre: *Appalachee* beans among them; were these cowpeas (ostensibly a *bean* variety), one begs to wonder? As re-

flecting the Colonial vicissitudes between dearth and plenty, we find eggs quoted at 10 sous an egg in a document of 1724; flour sold at 20 sous a pound in 1721 and 1722 (the latter year was especially known as year of famine); whereas in the last quarter of 1742 the plentiful stage is reflected by invoices of lace and silks, gold watches, jackets of luxury embroidered in gold and silver on backgrounds white, yellow, blue, and cherry. In 1737 there is a portly annual memorandum summarizing the sales of Mr. Paul Rastean's embryo *department* store; and then, too, sundry articles of luxury were freely in evidence. *Copper specie* is a curious and clumsy medium in many a large transaction before 1730. Records for 1735 and 1736 (card series A 35 and A 36) include an interesting batch of Government contracts for supplies of all kinds, with prices affixed. For an isolated case of bygone prices, a mosquito bar is quoted at 30 francs in 1727, or about its nominal rating to-day. Whether 215 francs for a pigeonhouse in 1726 corresponds to dove cote prices of to-day, one has omitted to investigate. In the same year 1726, 300 oysters are listed at 9 francs.

For a pioneer point by the way, there is reference to clearing new lands by the roughshod process of *burning the canes*; whence one infers that the place name *Cannes Brûlées* is literally descriptive, or was. Pioneer documents of more lively interest amid the usual dry style papers are the report of a fire at St. Catherine's land grant in 1725; of a dugout expedition wrecked by snags in 1727 (then reported, the accident happened in 1726; and of some *urban* pioneer conversation at New Orleans in 1739, where the business dispute in question sounds almost as though taken down by shorthand, or so jotted by the speaker in chief. Other isolated incidents of note are *cardinal birds* for an exported curio (the correspondent wanted them caged, not wild), and a very early use in transplanted "France" of the ascription *American*: one Arbaud, returning to Southern France, wished to be addressed "Arbaud l'Amériquain" (1733).

May the cardinal bird remind one, there was no harsh hedge between Church and State in early Louisiana; the State manifestly not only respected but revered the Church; and from the Church side, one brief pronouncement alone should weight conclusively against the widespread popular error, that the "Roman Church" slights common schooling. The Capuchin Superior Father Raphael in 1731, pleaded earnestly for Government aid in starting a common school: popular education being essential in every civilized State in this world. In the later French period, there was distrust, indeed, of the Jesuits, from contagion of the contemporary distrust of them in Europe; but they have recovered their co-ordinated place in the Catholic life of modern Louisiana (*Dieu merci*). There was no inkling of an *infidel* French government in Colonial Louisiana: rather it was a very article of credentials of any candidate for the Superior Council, that he was a "practical Catholic."

A word on the practical *future* of these humble cards. To leave them buried in their boxes will be burying the index work just as the Black Boxes were already vaulted, out of sight, out of mind. The cards should next be overhauled with a view to sifting and selection. Dead material might be left inert; the matters of real interest should be brought to light.

SHALL THEY BE VENTILATED OR NOT?

If these records belonged to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut (whether at Hartford or at New Haven), New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Illinois or Iowa, such question were needless. Most of the States merely cited in the way of practical illustration would already have the documents in print: in Pennsylvania they would be brought out either by the State authorities, and handsomely bound as well, in the manner of *Pennsylvania Archives*; or else by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, funded, if I mistake not, by private backers. The latter fortune would

also probably befall the Louisiana Records if they were now at Savannah, or in Illinois and Iowa (should State aid be too remote or too sluggishly and obstructively red taped).

At New Orleans the question will settle itself by destructive negation if the records are kept indefinitely at the mercy of dust and decay; because many of them are faded and are continually fading almost illegibly, whereas much of the paper, too, is the worse for wear and tear, crumpling and occasional scorching. Practically, then, the question shapes itself: shall these records be brought out while still available?

Concerning their sufficient *value* for ventilation at all, the bare fact that they embody the routine transactions of the Superior Council, chief governing body of the French régime in Mississippi Colony from the time of its first planting, should insure affirmative decision before any *historical* tribunal worth its title. A State or national medical society, in turn, would but imperfectly advance its *medical* ends and aims by totally ignoring a supposable history, in its possession, of all the pathological cases *on record* within the circumference of its operations from the year of origin downward.

As above premised, the Louisiana records embody the routine transactions day by day, or session by session, of the Superior Council, chief governing *agency*, at least, of the French Mississippi Colony; and so far as the indications now point, the same kind of routine procedure will characterize the Spanish end of the records, from 1769 to 1803. If a great proportion of the documentary matter is formally repetitious (and will thus bear plentiful omission and sifting when the results become edited in final style) there is none the less a pervading vein of live material, and very few of the papers will be found lacking in accidents or incidents of permanent human interest, though the primary issue be of lapsed account and no longer objectively significant (unless on the side of actual survival).

Perhaps this hopeful contention can be best supported by a few selective examples of the documentary contents, as digested within library card limits.

Marine Cases.

"64"—*Petition in Jettison Suit.* September 21, 1764.

L. Hollier, master of a schooner cleared from Mobile, had to throw overboard some goods belonging to Mr. Bonille and to Mr. Stuart, on account of a sudden squall. Putting back to Mobile, he was forced by the English Governor to give bond for value of said goods, before he might clear again. He now seeks equitable release from that forced concession. Court allows action, and provides due measures in default of the appearance of Mr. Stuart. (Document ragged).

"63" Y2—*Invoice of Goods by La Belette.* August 25, 1763.

Consignment by Joseph Berard of Bordeaux to P. Durand, merchant at New Orleans. Large variety of items: wine, flour, hardware, hats, household supplies. Document in excellent shape for neatness and form, and may serve as a good exponent of the trade of those times between France and Louisiana. Total invoice, 20,253 francs.

"1928"—*Inventory of Schooner Catherine.* July 13, 1766,
6 a. m.

The court officers, on reaching Bayou St. John, "half a league from this town," did thence betake themselves in a dugout propelled by four oars to the side of the schooner, two leagues distant. The business finished, they "ordered themselves" back to town (they had also *ordered themselves* to embark in the dugout), arriving about 4 p. m., and about 6 p. m. at their place of residence. (Catherine's Captain is under trial for charges of piracy.)

66 A2—*Shippers' Agreement.* January 12, 1766.

Gaspard Gardelle charts his vessel *Le Soleil*, 120 tons, commanded by Captain Dominique Blanc, and bound for Cape Haytien, to Laurent Chouriac for 6,500 francs. Explicit provisors include the conditions of lading, limits of

time, precaution against need of lighterage at *La Balise*, and terms of discharging on arrival at destination.

(Chouriac later figures in a vast suit of claims, appealed eventually to Paris.)

66 A32—*Arbitration Report on Broken Raft*. May 18, 1766.

Jean Baptiste Leporte and Francois Bijon submit their great folio relation concerning a broken raft belonging to Mr. Olivier and furnished by Mr. Lapointe of Pointe-Coupée. The raft evidently went to pieces through defective shipment: its uprights had not been bolted. Moreover, 1,666 feet of the wood were found damaged. Sound pieces, 7,245 feet. Sundry corroborating statements follow the report. Councillor Foucault orders transmission of the findings to Lapointe, who shall make his defence. Pointe-Coupée sheriff notifies Lapointe.

66 A82—*Memorandum of Brigantine Renommé*. July 29, 1766.

Statement of expenses "in the River," June 8—July 29. Items include pilots' fees, chickens and eggs, a pig (at five francs), greens, rice, meat, fish, figs, cucumbers, claret, washing of table linen, bread and biscuits. Eggs are quoted at 25 sous a dozen; chickens at 27 sous a pair. Officially approved, and payment ordered from proceeds of vessel and cargo. Total bill, 480 francs.

65 A155—*Exoneration of Captain Raoul, of the St. Jean Baptiste*. October 12, 1765.

Councillor Lesassier, assistant judge, finds that Don Carlos Ricardo has maliciously spread false and injurious reports against Captain Raoul; wherefore let Ricardo be fined 200 francs in letters of exchange available for House of Charity.

The suit between *Monsanto & Raoul* is to be arbitrated. Each party may select a merchant referee; in case of divided opinion, let the Council appoint an umpire.

(The House of Charity was also a beneficiary from sales of confiscated liquor, and from fines on unlicensed liquor traffic).

In fact, the maritime papers alone, in the Society's collection, afford an extensive insight into the Colonial and Inter-colonial commerce of New Orleans; and there occur correlated question of fluctuating and dual currency standards, with their knots of litigation.

6356—*Systems of Primitive Graft*. August 6, 1763.

Jean Baptiste Garic, Chief Clerk of Council, would have Mr. Augustin Chantalou brought to strict account in regard to all deposits and papers now in his hands by way of notary's receipts or consignments. The implication is that Mr. C. has been dilatory in meeting the law's requirements of an accounting public officer. The Clerk's petition is endorsed by La Frénière's demand for full exhibition of Chantalou's accounts within a month's notice.

63 Y7—*Minutes (an intermediate section, pp. 221-242) of Notary's office*. April 21, October 19, 1763.

A jumbled copy of the miscellaneous business then forward. Perhaps the most significant entry is on page 222, where Mr. Chantalou acknowledges having ceded the *notariate and all its appurtenances* to Mr. Broutin for 1,000 francs paid down (May 21, 1763).

63Y—May 17, 1763.

Mr. Garic, Recorder, asks to be qualified for the notary's office as well. He has had fifteen years experience in administrative affairs, and protests against Mr. Chantalau's *attempt* to sell the official minutes. They are a trust of the office and ought not to be marketed.

63 23a—*Memorial of Mr. Broutin*. May 17, 1763.

He seeks to recover his note of 1,000 francs from Mr. Chantalou, former *acting* Recorder and notary, who was to transfer the *minutes* of said offices to Mr. B. for that sum. But Mr. Garic has been appointed recorder, and the minutes

(at best in irregular shape), devolve to Mr. Garie exclusively.

(Mr. B. paints Mr. C. as quite a slippery fox, but also himself as a very incautious and simple weasel.)

The same Mr. Chantalou was afterwards overruled by the Council in the following suit of claims.

64a—*Flamand vs. Chantalou*. May 19, 1764.

Gravenbert was to pay Chantalou 60,000 francs after the regulation of the Colonial Finances. Meanwhile C. carried his case to France and got a ruling at La Rochelle whereby G. must pay at once. This, of course, "in contempt" of the Superior Council's ruling, made contingent on the settlement of finances. In fine, the Council "sustains and confirms" yonder sentence of La Rochelle, *concurrently with settlement of finances*, or just what was ruled before La Rochelle interfered.

Here is an instance of *shifted responsibility*, frequent in the Provincial litigation, but not always marked by the flourish of rhetoric that everywhere adorns the papers of *Madame De La Brosse Azemare* (or her eloquent attorney). The said rhetoric is here omitted for want of area.

63X 26—*Lumber Suit*. April 13, 1763.

Madame De La Brosse Azemare has bought 300 pieces of lumber from Mr. Flottemanville, the wood to be obtained on plantation of Mr. La Seigne at 800 francs, covering also the item of 114 pieces on land of F., who fails to renew a *strayed receipt* for such transaction. Only about 200 of the 300 pieces were to be had, and these a poor lot, at La Seigne's. Full recovery desired: only 70 pieces were found of the 114 pieces.

Procedure allowed.

63X 34—May 6, 1763.

Mr. Grenon de Flottemanville cannot imagine how Madame Azemare dares to pretend that he sold her any lumber. He calls her statement false, and would have the case non-

suit. She may look for the lumber to Mr. La Porte. (No action entered by Council).

6326—June 4, 1763.

Mr. G. de Flottemanville, under Court order to furnish a lot of lumber to Madame Azemare, begs to shift the contract on Mr. La Porte, who had sold the lumber to Mr. F. but failed to deliver it when due.

June 4, 1763.

Madame De La Brosse Azemare humbly beseeches that Mr. F. be bound to "deliver the said 300 pieces of lumber within 24 hours."

June 4, 1763.

Answer of Mr. La Porte to Mr. F., to the intent that the latter was to *remove the wood*; hence La Porte disclaims all responsibility on his own part. He would have the case arbitrated.

6343—August 1, 1763.

Jean La Porte has been involved in arbitration proceedings with reference to 300 pieces of lumber sold to Mr. Flottemanville. But La Porte bought the wood of one La Saigne: consequently, let La Saigne be called to explain why *he* neglected to deliver the wood at river front.

Mr. F., at all events, does not shine for common sense humanity, to put it thus mildly, in the subjoined *family suit*.

63X 16—(*Spartan Stepfather*.) February 5, 1763.

Mr. Pierre Voisin, grandfather and guardian of *Barbin* minors, bespeaks assured provision for their support. Their stepfather, Mr. De Flottemanville, had volunteered to maintain them at 500 francs a year for each; but lately Mr. F., when refused an *extra allowance*, sent the two boys "quite naked, and with no bed but an old quilt," to Mr. Voisin, with orders to the negro who escorted them, not to bring them back.

The Court allows Mr. Voisin to provide, pending further measures.

6387—*Landwise. Valuation of De Noyan Estate.* October 22, 1763.

About two leagues above town at that day. Report of appraisers Jacques Philippe Bellair and Francois Siphaine (elsewhere *Ziphaine*). Sale shall not realize less than the total sum appraised, 204,930 francs at par in France. List of 78 shares with personal specifications. There was a fine avenue of *pecan* trees. Document gives a graphic synopsis of the status of a Colonial plantation in those times.

66 A56—*Surveyor's Report on Boundary Line.* June 13, 1766.

Surveyor General Olivier de Vezin submits a review of his labors, covering several days, and once in water and mud waist deep, to restore the true line between Mr. Hear (Herre; *Herr* in his own signature) and *Barré* land. Some of the bounds had been effaced, since original planting in September, 1746, by ravages of high water. At one spot they had to force their way through a very thick fringe of cane. Some wood was found cut inadvertently over the line and on Mr. Herre's side. Property about four leagues below town, right bank.

66A—*Mine Dispute (Illinois).* January 29, 1766.

Examination of Joseph Raiche, *alias Catalan*, who had fled from unjust imprisonment, as he describes it. He was first arrested for "trespassing" on his own property, claimed by Mr. Blouin, who added some criminal charges denied by the prisoner. (From the "easy" circumstances of his unchallenged escape, one might plausibly infer that Mr. *St. Ange* and other local officers held him guiltless? He broke jail to begin with, because "overwhelmed" by mosquitoes. Burst the dungeon door with a handy "rock.")

66Aa—*Letter from Mr. La Bussière, Illinois,* September 7, 1765.

Posting the Council at New Orleans on the flight of aforesaid *Catalan*, whom the writer represents as a dan-

gerous vagrant: only a *squatter* on the land in debate, which was Crown property. *Some essential original papers* in the case have not been secured for transmission.

66A85—*Revision of Judgment.* July 31, 1766.

Attorney General La Frénière quashes all rulings by Judge Lefèvre of Illinois in the criminal procedure against one *Catalan*, who shall be released accordingly. Further investigation is allowed within one year; if prosecutor Blouin fails to produce due counts, he shall bear the costs. Judge Lefèvre is to observe stricter proprieties in the conduct of his office.

66A6—*Verdict in Mine Dispute.* April 27, 1767.

Daniel Blouin, Illinois merchant, presents an exhaustive chapter of claims between himself and *Catalan* over an ore vein styled "Vein of the Rock." The matter has now been legally arbitrated, and Blouin is granted clear title by positive evidence, including Catalan's own signature as witness.

Attorney General orders confirmation of B.'s possession of said vein, whilst Catalan is also to be secured in his true rights in other premises. He shall not disturb the peace of his neighbors. Parties otherwise nonsuited. Costs divided. (Document faded). There is also a large document (66A92) giving picturesque report of the arbitration journey by dugout and horseback. Judge Lefèvre had to forego the horseback trip, as "the movements of the horse" caused him serious "incommodity;" rather augmented an incommodity already annoying him.

214f—*Indian Slaves, Arkansas River,* May 9, 1767.

Former infantry officer Despallières, and Claude Des Roussels, from the Arkansas River country, file record of the declared intention of the late hunter, Michel Allemand, to free certain specified Indian slaves of his; wherein he lacked formal opportunity before his death.

(Signed) WILLIAM PRICE.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

The February meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place in the Cabildo, on the evening of Wednesday the 24th, 1915. There was a good attendance of members with the president in the chair and the secretary at the desk.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, chairman of the committee appointed to convey the thanks of the society to the various generous contributors of service or other donations to the Centennial celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, introduced the following resolution, which was duly seconded and passed:

WHEREAS: The ceremonies commemorative of the Battle of New Orleans and of the hundred years of peace with England which began with the end of that battle, held in this city on January 8, 9 and 10, 1915, under the auspices of the Louisiana Historical Society, was pronounced by all to be the most elaborate and correct historically of any similar event in the history of the State; and

WHEREAS, So many in New Orleans and elsewhere contributed to the success of the event; therefore be it

Resolved by the Louisiana Historical Society, that the thanks of the society and through the society the thanks of the people of the State of Louisiana be, and are hereby extended to all those who assisted in the great celebration, and that as a slight acknowledgment of the debt we owe them, this resolution be published in the newspapers of New Orleans, it being impossible to particularize by name, owing to the very many who would have to be mentioned if that course were followed.

Mr. Thompson read a letter from the Hon. A. J. Peters, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, thanking the society for the delightful hospitality extended to him and his wife on their recent visit attending the celebration, and enclosing a letter from the President of the United States thank-

ing the society for the medal sent him, and congratulating the society on the success of their celebration.

W. O. Hart, Esq., followed with the reading of a note from Mrs. Louise O. Trudeau, presenting to the society the commission of A. D. Trudeau as Justice of the Peace for the Parish of St. James, dated August, 1811, and signed by Governor Claiborne.

The following were elected members of the society:

Miss Alice Magee, Dr. Robert Sharp, Mrs. Philip Werlein, Mrs. L. A. Tassin, Mrs. I. G. Clark, 808 Broadway; Mr. and Mrs. Royden Douglas, 7825 Elm street. Mr. Hart spoke of the approaching meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society in New Orleans, and he moved that the Louisiana Historical Society appropriate \$75 to be used on that occasion. The motion was carried.

The president of the society, in a few felicitous words, then presented the Hon. Charles F. Buck, who had kindly consented to give the paper of the evening, one that, as Mr. Cusachs said, no one in the city was so well qualified as he to present, on "Chess and Chess Players of New Orleans."

After a few introductory remarks on the origin and history of the game of chess, Mr. Buck discarded his notes and spoke from his own rich personal reminiscences of chess in New Orleans, and of the founding of the Chess Club of New Orleans; of the famous Paul Morphy, and of the many celebrated players who had in times past been its guests, dwelling on the celebrated champions that Paul Morphy had met and defeated, imparting to his audience many a rare bit of information and detail concerning his subject, giving as the president of the society had said, what no one in the city could give so well as he. In the pleasant informal discussion that followed, Mr. Buck answered many questions with urbane generosity and gave the explanations asked as to the particular excellence in chess that Morphy had displayed to win the title of the "Flawless Player."

Mr. Buck was voted the hearty thanks of the society for his most interesting and instructive discourse, furnishing an evening of rare profit and entertainment. He received also many personal compliments and thanks for his contribution.

The meeting adjourned, on motion.

MARCH MEETING.

The Louisiana Historical Society met on Wednesday evening, March 17, 1915, in the Cabildo. President Cusachs being absent, Vice President Dymond replaced him. The attendance was unusually large; the hall being filled to overflowing.

After the reading of the minutes by the secretary, Mr. W. O. Hart, chairman of the Membership Committee, presented the following names for election:

Messrs. Dudley Avery, H. A. S. Backer, Charles P. Hard, André C. Duval, Mrs. R. G. Bush, Miss Mary J. Richey, and Miss Evelina O. Kean.

All were duly elected. Mr. Hart commenting on the large audience before him, made the suggestion that those present who were not members of the society should join it, and thus strengthen and enlarge its powers of usefulness in the community.

Mr. Wm. Beer, chairman of the committee for the reception of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, shortly to meet in the city, reported that a program of exercises and entertainment had been adopted and that the arrangements thereto were progressing favorably.

In behalf of Mr. E. T. Merrick, who could not be present, Mr. Hart presented to the society a handsome and massive plaque, framing a shield bearing the seal of the Seventh

Regiment of United States Infantry, the famous regiment that had taken part in the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, and also in the celebration of the Centennial of the Battle in 1915. Mr. Hart gave a short account of the life and services of the regiment. The vice president accepted the present for the society, with many expressions of appreciation. A motion was proposed and passed thanking the donor for the very significant and handsome gift.

Mr. Hart also presented to the society a handsome bronze medal, replica of the original Andrew Jackson medal voted by Congress on the occasion of the victory at Chalmette. The medal was sent through Captain J. B. Allison by the Department of the Mint at Washington.

Mrs. Wm. Preston Johnston, in the name of Mrs. Ann Lewis, made the donation to the society of the portrait of Midshipman Wm. P. Canby, one of the seven men killed in the naval engagement on Lake Borgne between the United States and the British flotilla, December 14, 1814.

Midshipman Canby's grave lies in the old St. Louis Cemetery No. 1. Its stone bears the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of William P. Canby, midshipman of the United States Navy, born (Norfolk, Va.) August 30, 1796, who fell in the unequal contest between the United States gunboat squadron and the British flotilla, near New Orleans, December 14, 1814."

Mrs. Johnston said that at this remote day very little data was procurable concerning the life and services of Mr. Canby. The portrait was painted by the brother-in-law of Mr. Canby, a Polish gentleman and an amateur artist. It came by inheritance to his niece, Mrs. Lloyd Lewis, and at her death to Mrs. Ann Lewis, to whom the society was indebted for the interesting gift.

Mrs. Johnston was thanked by a vote from the society.

In most complimentary terms Mr. Dymond then introduced to the audience "one who he said required no intro-

duction to an audience in New Orleans," Mr. George W. Cable, the famous writer.

Mr. Cable in a few remarks replete with expressions of affection and sentimental attachment to his native city, which he said had been his home during the precious years of childhood and youth, in whose public schools he had received his education, and among whose men and women he had gained his first friends and where he had also sought and found inspiration for his work. He then read a paper from an unpublished manuscript, "The Maple Leaf," a thrilling episode of the war (the newspaper account of which is subjoined).

Times-Picayune, March 18, 1915.

"George W. Cable, noted author, whose stories of New Orleans are known throughout the world, entertained the Louisiana Historical Society Wednesday night with the reading of an unpublished story of the civil war, "The Maple Leaf." The attendance was the largest the society has enjoyed at a regular meeting in several years, the big meeting room of the Cabildo being crowded to capacity. The rendition of the author delighted the audience, and was applauded enthusiastically.

"The Maple Leaf" is the story of seventy-one heroes, of whom several were Louisianians, and a few Orleanians. It grew out of a letter received by the author immediately following publication of "The Cavalier." The writer of the letter suggested that Mr. Cable write an artillery story. Correspondence led to a meeting, at which Mr. Cable secured the material for "The Maple Leaf." For fifteen years he made no use of the material, until last summer, when he wrote the story. Then the European war broke out, and the possible market for the narrative was destroyed. So the author pigeonholed it.

"But a few days ago, when the Louisiana Historical Society invited me to read a paper, I recalled this story, and thought it would fit in, so I wrote and had it sent to me," Mr. Cable said.

The story deals with the adventures of Morse, Nelson, Fuller, Semmes, McGowan, Holmes and Fusilier, heroes who led a band of seventy-one captives in an escape from

the Federal ship Maple Leaf and back across sand and swamp through many hardships to the Confederate lines. The narrative is founded entirely upon fact. It begins in Louisiana, and the final scenes are laid in Chesapeake Bay and Virginia.

It was listened to with breathless interest and at the conclusion received enthusiastic applause. In acknowledgment of this, Mr. Cable gave one of his characteristic recitals, such as have made him famous on the lecture platform throughout the country. It was a unique and brilliant example of his genius, which also evoked enthusiastic plaudits. At the end of which the society adjourned.

APRIL MEETING.

The meeting on April 22 was made a memorable one in the records of the Louisiana Historical Society, as the eighth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society which was being held in our city at the time gave our society the opportunity of entertaining the members of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society and profiting by the presence in our midst of many distinguished historical students. The pleasant social program arranged by the committee of the Louisiana Historical Society was carried out most successfully and evidently to the appreciation of our guests. The last feature of it (officially) was the monthly meeting of the Louisiana Society, which was held in honor of the visiting society.

A large and most complimentary audience assembled in the Cabildo. All the officers of the society and most of the members were present. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with by motion. The following names presented by Mr. W. O. Hart were elected to membership:

Mrs. William Preston Johnston, Mrs. Thomas L. Gleason, Mrs. Margaret Echezabal, Mrs. Ginder Abbott, Mr. P.

Chiriboga, Mr. D. H. Théard, Mr. William Lloyd, Mr. Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston, and Major E. K. Russ.

Prof. Isaac J. Cox, of the University of Cincinnati, president of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, read his annual address, entitled: "The Invasion of the Goths and Vandals," instituting a most striking and original comparison between the invasion of the Goths and Vandals in Europe and the encroachment in the seventeenth century of the Anglo Americans, American Goths and Vandals, they were dubbed by the Spaniard, upon the Spanish dominions in America and their eventual absorption of it.

The paper was listened to and followed with intelligent interest. It called forth no discussion, but received enthusiastic applause.

Miss Caroline Francis Richardson, of the Sophie Newcomb College, presented in a most pleasing way a paper entitled, "A Note on the Organization of the Oldest School for Girls in the Mississippi Valley," an analytical consideration of the educational work of the Ursulines brought into the Louisiana colony by Bienville.

Miss Richardson's notes, a new and original variation on an old and much written up theme, were sparkling with wit, genial with humor and replete with information. It was much enjoyed and applauded. Mr. McLoughlin then contributed a scholarly dissertation on "The Black Code of Louisiana," tracing legislation for slaves back to its original sources in civilization, describing the various codes adopted for the use of slave holding countries, dwelling particularly on the most famous one of all, the Black Code of Louisiana, promulgated by Bienville, maintained by the Spanish authorities and practically dominant in Louisiana until the abolition of slavery in the State. At the conclusion of his paper Mr. McLoughlin was prevailed upon by Mr. Cusachs and the insistent calls of the audience to give a "Jack La Faience" talk, which he did in his own inimitable manner, a performance of exquisite humor that elicited hearty applause and laughter.

Mr. St. George L. Sioussat, of Vanderbilt University, recalled attention to more serious interests with his masterly essay on "Memphis as a Gateway of the West, a Study in Transportation," in which our old-time celebrities of the South, General Gaines and General Maury figured as heroes in the work of securing to South and West the transportation that had already become a vital problem to them; and a vital necessity to their prosperity; the author reviewing in his pages the old picturesque and forgotten project of making Memphis a dockyard and shipbuilding center. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Sioussat, the society adjourned.

GRACE KING, *Secretary.*

"THE BLACK CODE."

Paper read by James J. McLoughlin.

From time immemorial, dating back to Biblical days, there have been codes of laws, or regulations whereby inferiors were governed.

The ancient Egyptians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, all the nations of antiquity who held slaves or servants or subject races under them, had prescribed certain rules governing the status and conduct of these subjects or slaves.

It is not my purpose here to pursue the subject of the codes of Greece and Rome, nor to trace their history down to our own time. Rather will I now treat of the "Black Code" as it existed in Louisiana, and review briefly the history of the legislation which resulted in the enactment of that Code.

When America was discovered, Columbus had as one of his companions in one of his early voyages, the great "Apostle to the Indies," Las Casas, who came over seeking profit and adventure in the New World.

It was the custom of the Spanish King to grant to these adventurers, upon conditions, large tracts of land in the

new country, including with the land the natives inhabiting the same, who were treated and exploited by the grantee as his own slaves.

Under a grant of this kind, Las Casas came to America, and began his career in that line. His nature, however, revolted against the great cruelties that were practiced upon the Indians. His life led him into religion and he became attached to one of the monastic orders.

His inclinations to fair dealing between the natives, coupled with his natural aversion to the cruelty that often characterized the Spanish rule of the natives, led him to move the King to adopt certain rules and regulations for the amelioration of their lot.

This was really the beginning of the Code of America, which later grew into the "Black Code" of Louisiana.

It was soon discovered, however, and perhaps through Las Casas' influence it was made apparent, that the Indian was not by nature a docile slave. Consequently, other labor was sought, and, encouraged by English traders, who were the great leaders of the slave trade in those days, African slaves began to be imported into the West Indies, where they soon replaced the less tractable American Indian.

These Africans being brought over in great numbers, required certain regulations, certain control on the part of the Government.

The colonies of France and Spain in the Indies becoming numerously populated with them, the first succinct, or I may say, legal Code for the government of the slaves in America was enacted by Louis XIV on March 16, 1685, and was called the "Code Noir."

Like all the French Government decrees, it was very minute and entered into the very details of daily life. It contained 60 articles. Reflecting the strong religious influence of the age, it carefully provided for the religious welfare of the slave. Its first article enjoined all the King's Officers in the colonies to expel from their dominions within three

months from the publication of the Code, all Jews found there. It proceeded to require that all slaves should be baptized and instructed in the Catholic Faith; forbade any but Catholic overseers or officials to be placed in charge of, or in control of, negroes.

It forbade any one, master or official, to interfere with the practice of their religion by the slaves; it enjoined the observance of Sundays and holidays; forbade the master to work his slaves on these days in any field work or any heavy labor. It went on at great length to prescribe the food and clothing to be given to the slaves, provided for the support of the aged and infirm by their masters; the care of the sick; and, in general, enjoined, under severe penalties, good treatment of the slave by his master.

It enacted that slaves had no civil rights, belonged absolutely in themselves and in all that they might require, exclusively to their masters; decreed that they had no standing in any civil court; that they had no civil rights, in fact they were as much under the control of their masters as if they were beasts of the field, subject, of course, to the articles of the Code, which recognized their religious rights, and provided for their proper care and maintenance.

Much of the Code is given up to the method of punishing slaves for offences. These offences were subdivided into many heads. The most serious offence, of course, that a slave could commit was to strike his master or a member of the master's family, and if he did so causing an abrasion of the skin or effusion of blood, the slave would suffer death.

Larceny by the slave was not considered a very heinous offence, and was punished with ordinary penalties.

This Code became the law of the French Colonies immediately upon its promulgation and was followed at intervals by other decrees supplementing its provisions.

For example, in 1736 King Louis issued a decree regulating the baptism and emancipation of slaves.

In 1742 a decree was issued relative to the slave trade, then quite an important branch of commerce. The Code and these additional decrees can all be found at length in—

Recueils de Reglemens, etc., avec "Le Code Noir."

Printed at Paris, 1765, by "Les Libraires Associes."

"Le Code Noir," printed by Prault, at Paris, 1767.

The "Compagnie des Indes Occidentales" was established by Royal Decree May 28, 1664, and granted exemptions and privileges by other decrees in the same year, as well as in 1671, 1674 and numerous others. This Company practically controlled all the Colonies of France in tropical America and thereabouts, and the provisions of the "Black Code" were enforced throughout their dominions.

Louisiana being one of the Colonies of France, of course, fell under its provisions.

Bienville, the founder of Louisiana, promulgated a "Black Code" here. His Code was a combination of all the legislation applicable to slaves in force at that time, and was substantially the same, of course, as the Code and the amendments proclaimed by Louis XIV and his successors. Bienville's Code, translated into English, may be found in Fortier's "History of Louisiana," Vol. 1, pages 87, *et seq.*, and also in B. F. French's "Historical Collections of Louisiana," Part III, published in 1851 by D. Appleton & Co.

It is, substantially, the "Code Noir" of 1685 and contains 54 articles.

The Spanish Governor O'Rielly made little or no changes in Bienville's Code, and on June 1, 1795, Baron Carondelet, then Spanish Governor of Louisiana, promulgated a short regulation dealing with "Police of Slaves" which may be called a miniature "Black Code," inspired by the bloody uprisings in St. Domingo.

The provisions of the Carondelet regulation were simply an amplification or extension of some of the provisions of the old Code of Bienville.

In the year 1806, three years after the annexation, the Legislature of Louisiana re-enacted the famous "Black Code"

of Louisiana, which remained in force, with some slight amendments, until slavery was abolished during the Civil War.

This Code can be found in the Acts of the Legislature of 1806. It is divided into two parts: the first part relates to the duties of masters to slaves, the privileges of the slaves; and the second part relates to crimes and offences of slaves.

The first part, for instance, enacts that children under 10 years of age are not to be sold apart from their mothers; that slaves must have due respect for white people; that they are not to carry arms; that no liquors are to be sold to them; that they are not to ride on horseback, or to leave home, without a permit; that they are to hold no property. It prescribes how they are to be fed and clothed, and various other details that look more like the by-laws of a Ladies' Aid Society than the legislation of a sovereign State.

The second part of the Code, covering crimes and offences, prescribes that slaves charged with a capital offence shall be tried by a judge and three to five free holders; that the judgment of that Court shall be final, without appeal; and when a slave is condemned to death and executed, the master is to be compensated and the compensation is to be paid by an assessment on the slave owners in the district where the slave lived.

Masters were punished for wilfully killing or inflicting cruel punishment on a slave. Planters were required to have white or free colored overseers on their plantations, and various other similar petty details were provided.

Amongst the capital crimes were, murder, burning any crop or buildings; poisoning or attempting to poison any person; assault or attempted assault on white women; striking master or mistress, or children of master, to the extent of an abrasion or drawing of blood; inciting an insurrection, etc. And one of the articles provided that any slave disclosing a plot of other slaves for an insurrection or uprising should be granted his freedom.

This Black Code of 1806 was amended in minor details by several acts, until, in 1846, Act 137 made some material changes, particularly in the method of slave trials.

They were made more formal. In capital offences, the District Attorney was to prosecute; the trial would be by jury of two justices of the peace and 10 slave owners. One justice and 9 jurors would be a quorum, and a unanimous verdict was required, and an appeal was permitted.

All these in capital cases. If not capital, one justice and 2 slave owners were all that was required and the District Attorney was not required to be a party to the proceeding. Affidavits were required in advance of trial, which was quite different from the old Code of 1806, where none was needed.

In 1855, by Act 308, a new "Black Code" was adopted by the Legislature, which was quite extensive and embraced everything that was thought to be continued from the old Codes, and added considerable new matter.

It was a very comprehensive Act, but, fortunately or unfortunately, the Supreme Court, in the case of *State vs. Harrison*, 11 An. 722, declared it unconstitutional, thus wiping it off the statute book.

Reading over all these various "Black Codes," those of France and Spain and of Louisiana, one may well agree with our great juris-consul Alfred Hennen, who, in his Digest, page 1,452, gives birth to this maxim: "The slaves' best protection was their value, and the damage due to their master for injuries inflicted upon them." They were property, treated as such, and, as such, were of so much value to their owners that it was to the interest of the owner to see that they were properly treated and cared for.

In this short review of the history of the "Black Code," I have not attempted to review the innumerable city ordinances enacted in New Orleans and elsewhere, dealing with various phases of slave life.

Beginning with the Code, or Digest of City Ordinances, published by John Renard, the city printer of New Orleans,

in 1808, we find numerous ordinances relating to slaves, dealing with such trivialities as forbidding any slaves to attend "wakes" unless they were relatives or the deceased; regulating slave gatherings; regulating the keeping of runaway slaves; regulating driving of vehicles by slaves; compelling slaves to wear badges when they were hired out, and many other provisions regarding the daily life and occupation of the negro slave.

Were I to do that, this paper would go beyond all reason in its length.

But these laws and ordinances of the State and City are full of interest to the historian, to the philanthropist, and to the student of human nature.

The "Black Code" died with slavery. It is but a shadowy relic of a Past that will never again become a Present.

Yet those still living, who remember the days of slavery, agree that a "Black Code" was necessary to regulate the social life of the South in those days. In its provisions relating to the treatment of slaves, it was in the main, kind and considerate; and in many respects less harsh than were the provisions of the famous "Blue Laws" of Connecticut, wherein they sought to control the daily life of those fortunate or unfortunate enough to live under their jurisdiction, and particularly in the provisions of those Blue Laws concerning people who were not of the "elect."

Even to-day we have echoes of the times of the "Black Code," in our Jim Crow laws, in our separate street cars for the two races, in the laws passed here for segregating negroes in the various cities of the Country, and in similar legislation, we provide separate schools for the black and the white, and we forbid intermarriage of the races.

In fact the "Black Code" is simply an expression of an innate necessity of nature to keep the races pure, and in that respect, was a benefit to both. And while the abolition of slavery has relegated this Code to the oblivion of the

past, a study of its provisions will be helpful to those of us who have as one of our tasks the solution of that Race Problem, which is ever present when unwise legislators strive to force a superior and an inferior race to measure their lives by the same moral and intellectual standard.

MAY MEETING, 1915.

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There was a good attendance at the meeting held in the Cabildo for May; Mr. Dymond presided in the absence of the president. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. A letter by Mr. Wm. Beer was read by the secretary, asking a stay of proceedings in the matter under advisement of continuing Mr. Price in the work of cataloguing the historical documents entrusted by the State to the Historical Society.

Mr. Hart, in the name of Mr. James Rosenberg, presented to the society for its library two rare volumes of reports of the Trial of Aaron Burr for treason; also from Mr. McLoughlin the minutes of the Anti Lottery movement, and from Mr. Rogers Clark Ballard Thruston an interesting series of photographs taken during the recent centennial celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, of various spots connected with the battle; also a photograph of Mr. Thruston himself.

The society thanked the various donors by vote.

A list of names for membership was presented by Mr. Hart and elected.

The following report was read from Mr. Beer, chairman of the Program Committee of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society entertainments:

"On Wednesday, January the 29th, 1915, I was named chairman of a Joint Committee of Arrangements to carry out a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Associa-

tion, which, on the invitation of this society, was to be held in this city between the 21st and 24th of April, 1915.

Railroad schedules prevented the arrival of the members of the visiting society until the morning of Thursday, the 22nd.

A preliminary announcement was printed at once and distributed to all the members of the invited society through the fortunate co-operation of the Association of Commerce, which was able in this way to distribute effectively a folder descriptive of the advantages of New Orleans. The efficient Program Committee handed over the result of their work, enabling this committee to compile and print the general program for distribution in the Registration and Meeting Rooms, a neat badge and button with the head of Lasalle were prepared and distributed.

The surplus catalogues and badges have been handed over to the secretary of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

The time of the year when most of the members of the society were actively engaged in their work and the great distance from the homes of the greater number of members reduced the number of those who registered to 31.

The joint meeting of the two societies was largely attended, the papers read at the various meetings were of high value, those contributed by local members called forth warm praise. The committee expresses its warm appreciation of the co-operation of the Governor of the State and President Dixon for their acceptance of the chairmanship of two of the meetings, to the Mayor of New Orleans for the reception at the City Hall, to President Sharp for his elegant address of welcome, to the Boston and Pickwick Clubs for the extension of courtesies, to the Round Table Club, the ladies of the Southern Economic and Political Association and to the ladies of Tulane University for entertainments, to the Port Commissioners for the use of the boat Samson and to the Grunewald Hotel for the use of meeting, registration and committee rooms.

The chairman takes this opportunity to thank the chairman of the Programme Committee for his active co-operation and also the various members of the Committee of Arrangements for their careful attention to details.

I append list of the joint committee and itemized statement of expenditures.

WILLIAM BEER, *Chairman.*

W. O. HART,

A. P. HOWARD,

THOMAS SLOO,

PROF. M. J. WHITE,

W. O. SCROGGS,

MISS GRACE KING,

ERNEST L. JAHNCKE,

PRES. ROBERT SHARP,

PRES. GASPAR CUSACHS,

Members.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, alluding to the letter received from President Woodrow Wilson acknowledging receipt of Centennial of Peace with England medal sent to him by the Louisiana Historical Society, said no acknowledgment had ever been received from the King of England for the medal sent him by the society, and that Mr. Swanson had offered, if authorized by the society, to see if the medal had been received and obtain the proper acknowledgment for it.

Mr. Dymond put the motion, and Mr. Swanson was authorized to act.

Dr. Edmond Souchon read the paper of the evening, a sympathetic account of the late Dr. Tobias Gibson Richardson, who might be termed the founder of the Tulane Medical Department. The paper was filled with intimate details of a friendship commendable to both men, and it struck a responsive chord in the breasts of the audience.

Dr. Souchon added a short account of his meeting with the celebrated James Eads, an episode told with much humor and brightness.

Thanking the audience for their attention at its close, Dr. Souchon promised to give them a paper he had already begun on the "Contributions of Louisiana Men to Medical Science." He was warmly thanked for what he had given and for what he so graciously and generously promised.

The meeting then adjourned.

JUNE MEETING, 1915.

The regular meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society was held in the Cabildo on June 16th. President Cusachs presided and there were thirty-three members present. On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Letters from J. Allen Swanson and Hon. Cecil Spring Rice relative to the presentation of the Louisiana Historical Society gold medal to King George of England was read by Mr. Thompson, who made some supplementary remarks.

Mr. Henry Elder read the paper prepared by Mrs. Susan B. Elder entitled, "Bienville's Difficulties in Founding New Orleans." The paper was well received; on motion, duly seconded and carried, a vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Elder for the paper, which was ordered to be printed in the society's proceedings. Mr. Elder was also thanked for his reading of the paper.

Mrs. Elder having expressed a wish that some suitable memorial to Bienville, be erected by the city of New Orleans, the following motion was put by Mr. T. P. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Dymond, and carried:

Resolved, That the approaching bi-centennial date of the founding of New Orleans—1918—is, or should be, a fitting moment to commemorate, and the Louisiana Historical Society recommends to the State and City authorities the advisability of celebrating this two hundredth anniversary of the City of New Orleans;

And, further, commends the especial idea of properly testifying our appreciation of the heroic and indefatigable Bienville, who located this city where it is, and who estab-

lished its government, who promoted its foundation as the capital of Louisiana, and who lived here the best years of his life, devoting his every thought to its welfare during its precarious infancy; and, later when it had become established and he had retired to Paris, gave further evidence of fatherly love by appealing to the King in behalf of the first volunteer martyrs to liberty on American soil.

That we endorse the suggestion of erecting a memorial shaft and bronze statue to this great man at the entrance of the City Park, and of renaming that beautiful reservation in his honor "Bienville Park;" that this ceremonial take place in February, 1918, and a committee be named by this organization to offer itself as the medium by which all of the foregoing may be brought about and a proper, though much delayed, expression of gratitude be evidenced of our appreciation of the "Father of New Orleans."

Gen. Booth stated that he wished to record the request that some member of the Historical Society investigate the closing of Bayou Manchac and present the facts to the society at some future meeting. Gen. Booth was asked to take up the matter.

Mrs. Caroline Hoey, through Mrs. Stem, presented two pencil sketches of Fort Livingston in 1862 to the society. On motion of Mr. Hart the thanks of the society were extended to Mrs. Hoey.

Captain Allison Owen informed the society that the original battle flag of the Confederate States, designed by Gen. Beauregard, has been found, and is now in the possession of the Washington Artillery.

Mr. Hart, speaking for the Membership Committee, presented the following names for election to membership in the society: Miss Lily C. Whittaker, Mrs. Louise Goodin, Mr. H. Duvalle, and Mrs. H. Wallace Jones.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, they were unanimously elected.

By request, Rev. Father O'Brien, of Loyola University, agreed to present a paper on the history of the Jesuits in New Orleans at the July meeting of the society.

Meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) R. GLENK.

BIENVILLE'S DIFFICULTIES IN THE FOUNDING OF NEW ORLEANS.

OR

HOW LOUISIANA'S CHIEF CITY CAME NEAR BEING BUILT AT
NATCHEZ, MANCHAC, OR ON ST. BERNARD BAY, TEXAS.

The first immigration "en masse" to Louisiana was in 1718, but there was no New Orleans then to receive and welcome the colonists. The colony had at that time only 700 inhabitants, and in one day 800 persons landed in Louisiana, thus doubling the human charges under Bienville's care, and also increasing his desire to found a city on the Mississippi so as to provide better accommodations for his people.

A few colonists had settled on the new site—the New Orleans of to-day—but in 1719 only the impassioned eloquence of Bienville and the trust and confidence felt in him prevented the whole place from being depopulated. The flooded city on one hand, urging withdrawal from its perils, and on the other hand the devoted Governor appealing to the sufferers to remain. The waters rose, but Bienville's pleadings were stronger than the flood—one affected purses, the other their hearts. Love and trust and "sentiment" won the day—New Orleans was saved.

The first settlement on the banks of the Mississippi was not made with any intention of its being the seat of government for the Louisiana Province. It happened thus: Iberville was told by Bienville how he had "turned back" an English vessel which was seeking a site for an establishment on the Mississippi. As the French did not then have even a foothold on that river, Iberville saw the necessity of providing an appearance of French possession as soon as possible, or England would forestall his plans.

He immediately, January, 1700, set out with a small vessel and fifty Canadians, in order to secure some spot in the lower part of the river where he could erect a fort flying the

flag of France. This spot was fifty-four miles from the sea, and while the building was going on, who should appear on the desolate site but the brave Tonti, the heroic friend of La Salle, who, sixteen years before, had come to this very same place to meet by appointment his chief, his commander, La Salle, but found him not, nor knew he of his awful fate—dead on the plains of Texas!

In this bleak fort, with a few soldiers and several pieces of cannon, Iberville left his young brother, and later sailed away to revisit his native land and secure more help for the colony.

When Governor Sauvolle died, Bienville left his dreary post to the frogs, mosquitoes and alligators, and went to Biloxi, 1701, thus assuming the Governorship of Louisiana in that year. For over forty-four years the name of Bienville is irrevocably intertwined with that of Louisiana.

It is sometimes confusing to read of Old Biloxi and New Biloxi. The first post was once also named Fort Maurepas, and is known to-day as Ocean Springs. New Biloxi, first called Fort St. Louis, is now the present beautiful and progressive Biloxi, pride of the Gulf Coast.

Around these two places, with Mobile, Ship Island and Dauphine Island, all the life and love and government of Louisiana centered for nearly twenty years. Governor Cadillac knew no such place as New Orleans. Its existence on the broad river was only in Bienville's mind, and he knew it only as a dream, as a possibility, a "hope for future years."

Iberville had visited the high bluff, now Natchez. It rose 200 feet above the rushing river, and his judgment selected it as the right place for Louisiana's seat of government.

He had the site surveyed, laid out in lots and named it St. Rosalie, in honor of the Countess de Pontchartrain. He had already named our largest lake Pontchartrain, and he felt a proud conviction that his choice of a future city would meet with entire commendation.

Bienville did not coincide with this view, but troubles arising between the French and Natchez Indians, he was obliged to visit Fort Rosalie, and, furthermore, he was ordered to build a fort there. A garrison of French troops took possession of the fort, and Sieur Pailloux was made commander of the entire district.

Up to 1718 New Orleans, Bienville's abiding hope and dream, had not materialized in any way whatever. He saw only as in a dream a city on the river, not too far from the sea and controlling trade from the west as well as from the north and east regions of the province.

One of Bienville's titles was that of "commander general of all the establishments on the Mississippi and the rivers flowing into it."

How he longed then to build his dream city on that mighty river and receive in it the trade—French and Indian—that would follow the inflowing streams.

Now there were but a few establishments for him to supervise, only the lonely fort at the mouth of the river—the fort among the Natchez Indians—and a settlement of the heroic Germans, pioneers whose date of arrival has not been recorded. When other settlements were made in 1724 these were referred to as "Le premier ancien village Allemand."

As the banks became alive with population, it seemed to Bienville time to build his "castle," which as yet was only "in the air."

But the prospects for a city on the Mississippi pointed most persistently to Fort Rosalie. And had Iberville lived it is more than probable that Bienville, to whom his brother's wishes were as law, would have yielded in favor of Natchez. The death of Iberville and the change later of Louisiana's ownership from Crozat to the Western Company, 1717, turned affairs once more in favor of Bienville's desires.

Appointed Governor again by the new company, Bienville hastened from Mobile to the Mississippi river and se-

lected a site accessible from the river's mouth and also accessible by lake and bayou to Biloxi, Mobile and the islands of the gulf, leaving there fifty men to clear the ground and erect some buildings, 1718.

But choosing a site is not building a town, and Bienville's seat of government was "non est" for several years to come. Besides he had no authority but his own for selecting the place at all.

And now came the unexpected commission from the Western Company to forthwith explore, settle and take possession of Bay St. Bernard, on the coast of Texas. It was there La Salle had landed when Beaujen refused to give further aid in search for the entrance to the "fatal" river, 1685.

France claimed this part of the territory as belonging to La Salle's explorations, and determined to occupy it before Spain should claim it as belonging to her Mexican possessions. A city *must* be founded there.

This extension of the Louisiana Province was a favorite move of the company, not realizing seemingly that such spreading over distant localities weakened the forces of the colony and entailed vast and unnecessary expense. Bienville was very unwilling to have any hand in a foundation so remote from the center of his colony and from the Mississippi river. But a soldier's first duty is to obey the orders of his superior.

Hubert, senior councillor, violently opposed any settlement on the Mississippi. His land concessions were in the Natchez district, hence his preference for the bluff site was considered more self-interested than patriotic. The favorite object with the company in France was the establishment at Bay St. Bernard. A ship, the *Latour*, was sent by them, with the positive orders to Bienville to begin immediately a settlement on the Texas Bay. The ship had on board fifty workmen and 250 settlers with which force work could be commenced without delay. Moreover, for fear this order might not be of sufficient force to move Bienville to com-

pliance, the company had procured from the King himself a special command to Bienville to found a city well fortified upon the shores of the Bay St. Bernard.

Then in the midst of all this confusion of selection and difference of opinions Bienville's city on the banks of the world's greatest river was still left, and so to speak, in silent "desuetude."

Hubert went straight to France to plead for Natchez and show its superior claim as the seat of government over every other designated site. Poor Hubert reached his destination only to die a few days afterwards, and one opponent of New Orleans' foundation was thus silenced forever.

The three sites, Natchez, Bay St. Bernard and New Orleans, had each its special pleaders, and the want of unanimity was so embarrassing and so detrimental to all colonial interests that a council of war was called, composed largely of engineers, officers lately from France, and the decision rendered was to establish the seat of government, not at Natchez, or New Orleans, nor Bay St. Bernard, but at New Biloxi! Opposition arose on every side. Biloxi had nothing to offer but "heaps of sand interspersed with lagoons and a growth or scattered shrubs."

Bienville argued that if a removal was necessary from Mobile—their capital intermittingly for twenty years—it were best to build up New Orleans, located so as to be of most service to all interests concerned.

The directors in France still insisted upon the Texas settlement, sending Bernard De La Harpe with full powers to settle Bay St. Bernard, and Bienville, relinquishing his own desires and ambition, gave his unwilling consent to La Harpe's commission.

The small number of men and an almost inadequate supply sent with Le Harpe on his far-away expedition showed that the design of settling the Bay St. Bernard lacked not only the essentials of success but the co-operation of Bienville.

La Harpe was instructed to set up a fort, display the arms of France, secure the friendship of the Indians, and by

virtue of La Salle's former occupancy in 1685 he was to remove any Spaniard by force who insisted on staying in the place.

La Harpe tried valiantly to do as he was ordered, but failed in every particular, and St. Bernard Bay lost its chance of becoming the principal city of Louisiana's province.

The plan concerning Natchez had by the death of Iberville, and later of Hubert, fallen into oblivion. That of Bay St. Bernard had been found impractical because of the determined resistance of both Spaniards and Indians. Hence the orders to remove all paraphernalia of government to Biloxi must be carried out, and Bienville commenced his measures accordingly, but reluctantly.

But what about Manchac?

Well, Manchac was a post on the Mississippi river, fourteen miles below Baton Rouge, and on the same side of the river; Bayou Manchac, on which the post was located, branched out from the Mississippi and joined the Amite river, Lake Maurepas and Pontchartrain, thus forming a splendid waterway from the Mississippi river to the Mississippi Sound and the Gulf of Mexico.

Its possibilities as a future commercial city were very large, and nearly all the colonists spoke of it with enthusiasm and declared it preferable to Natchez, St. Bernard Bay or Biloxi.

Prof. Deiler tells us that we should not imagine that "the Manchac of the eighteenth century was the same locality which most of us know as the little railroad station "Manchac" on the Illinois Central Railway, thirty-eight miles north of New Orleans.

It certainly had a strong claim upon the attention of Louisiana's best thinkers. Bienville, himself saw the advantages, and the site of our present metropolis, was finally decided upon, because it, like Manchac, had a through waterway connection with the lakes, with Mobile and with the gulf.

This situation of New Orleans bounded by Manchac Bayou, or Iberville river, as it was first named; the Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, the Mississippi river and the Gulf of Mexico, explains why, in France, our city was always referred to as "the Island of Orleans," since it was surrounded by water. That it is not an island to-day as it was in Bienville's days is due to the fear felt by General Jackson, in 1814, that the English would creep up through the lakes and enter the rear of New Orleans through this very available Manchac Bayou gateway, and he ordered the steam to be "dammed"—that is, closed up.

Prof. Deiler stated that such a historic spot as Bayou Manchac, or Iberville river, ought to be marked by tablets "to keep alive important traditions."

The order to remove headquarters to Biloxi was being obeyed when Bienville was surprised by dispatches from France to the effect that he had been appointed president of the Supreme Council, and that body gave him absolute power to establish Louisiana's principal city on the banks of the Father of Waters. He had picked the site in 1718, but it was not until 1723 that his long-desired wish was carried out, and the troops, stores, etc., were removed to New Orleans. He took up his residence in this city by the sea, and was at different times Governor and commander-in-chief until 1743.

When will the city he founded raise a statue to his memory, if only for the poor, unworthy reason of perpetuating the fact that, through his persistent zeal, devotion and foresight, the city of Louisiana was not founded at Natchez, Bay St. Bernard or Manchac, but on the site which, after the opening of the Panama Canal, seems destined to become one of the greatest cities of the world?

MRS. S. B. ELDER.

Mr. Hart read the following letter from Mayor Behrman to the president of the society, conveying letters from Secretary of State Lansing and Mr. Page, Ambassador of the

United States to the Court of St. James, concerning the presentation of the gold medal of the society commemorating the Centenary of Peace January 8th, 1915, to King George V. of England. Mr. Page said he had presented the medal in person and the King expressed his appreciation of the gift.

On motion of Mr. Hart, duly seconded and carried, the letters from the Mayor, the Secretary of State and the American Ambassador are to be made part of the minutes of the society and are to be printed in the society's proceedings.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.
MARTIN BEHRMAN, Mayor.

City Hall, July 20th, 1915.

*Mr. Gaspar Cusach, President, Louisiana Historical Society,
City:*

MY DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in transferring to the keeping of the Louisiana Historical Society the enclosed copy of a letter from the American Ambassador at London, relative to the presentation to His Majesty, King George V of a gold medal as a souvenir of the New Orleans Peace Centenary Celebration; also a letter from the Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, regarding the same subject.

These letters relate to one of the happiest incidents in the great celebration in this city January 8th last, and are surely worthy of preservation. In making this formal disposition of them, I am prompted by the assurance that in no other hands would they receive such devoted care—would they be so sedulously guarded—nor their significance so understood and appreciated as by the Louisiana Historical Society. To no other organization, public or private, in this State, would these interesting documents mean so much, conveying as they do a deserving tribute to the voluntary, unselfish and

patriotic efforts of your society in inaugurating and bringing to a successful consummation one of the most impressive celebrations in the history of this country.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN BEHRMAN, *Mayor*.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

MARTIN BEHRMAN, *Mayor*.

City Hall, July 8th, 1915.

Mr. W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, City:

DEAR SIR—I have been directed by Mayor Behrman to enclose herewith for your information, letter from Hon. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, together with copy of dispatch from the American Ambassador at London, relative to the presentation to His Majesty, King George V, of a medal in honor of the New Orleans Peace Centenary celebration.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to Mayor.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1915.

The Mayor of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana:

SIR—The Department encloses herewith for your information a copy of a despatch, dated the 7th ultimo., from the American Ambassador at London concerning the presentation to His Majesty King George V of a medal in honor of the New Orleans Peace Centenary celebration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

AMERICAN EMBASSY.

LONDON, June 7, 1915.

The Honorable, the Secretary of State, Washington:

SIR—I have the honor to report that some time since I received an intimation from His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that at the New Orleans Peace Centenary celebration in January last a gold medal which had been specially struck in honor of the occasion was handed to the British representative (His Majesty's Consul-General at New Orleans) for transmission to the King, and that it had been received at the Foreign Office through the Embassy at Washington. A duplicate of the medal has been, it was understood, *presented* to the President.

Sir Edward Grey was good enough to invite me to present the medal to the King in person which, pursuant to his request, I had the honor of doing this morning.

I was received in private audience by the King at Buckingham Palace and handed him the medal on behalf of the authorities of the New Orleans Peace Centenary. In accepting it His Majesty requested me to convey to the donors on his behalf his appreciative thanks for the gift, which he was happy to receive.

I should be much obliged therefore if you would be so good as to cause an appropriate message, in this sense, to be conveyed to the authorities of the New Orleans Peace Centenary Celebration.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.

MARTIN BEHRMAN, Mayor.

City Hall, July 12, 1915.

Mr. W. O. Hart, 134 Carondelet Street, City:

MY DEAR SIR—I have been directed by Mayor Behrman to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, and in reply thereto to express his regret that it will be impos-

sible for him to attend the meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society on the morning of the 21st instant. He will, however, take pleasure in forwarding to the Association a letter making formal presentation to it of the official documents received from the Secretary of State in relation to the gold medal presented by your Association to the King of England.

The Mayor thanks you for your courteous consideration of him in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOHN P. COLEMAN,
Secretary to Mayor.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1915.

The Chairman, General Committee of the Louisiana Historical Society, New Orleans, La.

SIR—The medal which was specially struck to celebrate the commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and the Centenary of Peace between the United States and Great Britain was duly forwarded to London. I am informed that it was presented to the King by the American Ambassador on June 7th.

I am commanded by His Majesty to convey to the Historical Society of New Orleans his appreciative thanks for the medal, which he accepts with pleasure. The King also desires that you and those associated with you should know that he feels especial gratification at the circumstances in which it was presented, and that he will cherish it as a memento of a celebration which, he is informed, was marked on all sides by the greatest good will.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly make known the gentlemen to whom the King is indebted for the medal the feeling of gratitude with which their courtesy and thoughtfulness have inspired him.

Believe me to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

CECIL SPRING RICE.

JULY MEETING, 1915.

The regular meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place Wednesday, July 21st, with Mr. Dymond, chairman, and 44 members present. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Karl Gerhardt, sculptor, showed a miniature model of a proposed statue to Bienville, and Mr. Thompson urged that the society take active steps to carry out the project of a splendid memorial to the Father of New Orleans, and outlined a scheme for collecting funds to finance it.

Reporting for the Membership Committee, Mr. Hart presented the following names for membership in the society: Miss Ida Whittaker, Rev. Emanuel Sternheim of Baton Rouge, Mr. J. W. Gaidry, Miss Loios Pelton, Mr. E. B. Ortle, and Mr. C. A. L. DuQuesnay.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, they were elected members of the society.

Mr. Hart spoke of his interview with the members of the Probe Commission, and told of his suggestion that the funds for the publication of the society's proceedings be furnished by the State, which was favorably received by the Commission.

Mr. Dymond introduced Father O'Brien, of Loyola University, who then read a paper on "The Expulsion of the Society of Jesus from Colonial Louisiana."

The paper showed deep research and careful preparation and was much appreciated by the audience.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, duly seconded, the thanks of the society were voted Father O'Brien and the paper ordered printed in the proceedings.

Mr. Dymond called attention to the influence on civilization in Texas, the Mississippi Valley and California brought about by the works of the early missionaries.

Mr. Gaidry brought up the matter of converting a portion of the Chalmette Battle Ground into a public park, the tract including the old Delaronde house in which Pakenham is said to have died. And introduced the following resolution:

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS our Federal Government has, in the past, dedicated, prepared and maintained such National Military Parks as those at Chicamauga, Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Shiloh, and whereas our present administration is disposed to liberally appropriate funds to maintain our dignity and preserve peace by the erection of adequate coast defences and the training of our civilian population in military tactics;

WHEREAS we are primarily interested in indelibly preserving this great historical event, of indeed international consequence, we believe that our Federal administration will not only concur with us in this, our effort, but co-operate also for the reason that it will also contribute to the ends desired, namely—the fostering of a patriotic spirit in our present and coming generations, as well as commemorate the valor and deeds of our ancestors;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Louisiana Historical Society petition our Federal representatives to prepare and present to Congress a bill for the appropriation of, and dedication, preparation and maintenance of an adequate National Military Park on the plains of Chalmette, or the battle ground of the Battle of New Orleans, January 8th, 1815.

Amended to eliminate military and substitute patriotic.

Mr. Thompson said that there was already a monument marking the battle field, and that, in his opinion, the society had done all it could do to preserve the history of the site.

Mr. Hart said that the site should be made into a great park, with proper approaches and the spots marked where great events transpired during the Battle of New Orleans.

Col. J. D. Hill made an earnest speech saying that the Battle of New Orleans was the last battle of the American Revolution, and that if England had won, all the territory

west of the Mississippi river would have been British territory to this day. That militarism in the United States is not kept sufficiently alive and that points where heroes died or great events took place should be indicated by monuments for the benefits of posterity.

On motion of Mr. Gaidry, duly seconded and carried, the president is authorized to appoint a committee to consider the matter of presenting a plan for a park at Chalmette in which the Louisiana Historical Society is to take the initiative in securing the co-operation of the United States Government.

Father O'Brien ventured the remark that the society should first concern itself with the work of raising the Bienville monument before it starts to work on a park.

Mr. Hart suggested that some time in the future Col. Hill prepare a paper on the "Fourteenth of September, 1874, and January 1st, 1877," which he agreed to do.

The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed) ROBERT GLENK.

OCTOBER MEETING, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting was held on October 20th. Mr. Cusachs, Chairman, and 76 persons present. Reading of the minutes was dispensed with in absence of recording secretary.

Mr. Thompson made some remarks concerning the Bienville memorial. On motion the following committee was appointed to look into the question: Martin Behrman, chairman; John Dymond, T. P. Thompson, W. O. Hart, and Grace King.

Mr. Hart called attention of society to two events in November to which all members are invited.

November 11th--Beauregard statue unveiling.

November 19th--Reception to Liberty Bell.

On motion of Mr. Hart, Mr. C. W. Alexander of Philadelphia was invited to address the Louisiana Historical Society on subject: "Two Visits of Liberty Bell to New Orleans."

Gen. Booth made some remarks on outline program of unveiling of Beauregard Monument.

Mr. Justin F. Denechaud presented copy of new university dictionary and called attention to definition of word "Creole," contained therein.

Mr. Denechaud protested against erroneous meaning conveyed and a motion was proposed that the definition of "Creole" as stated by Prof. Fortier be the correct one, and that the authors of all dictionaries be advised of the Louisiana definition of "Creole." The motion was carried.

Mr. Hart, Gen. Booth, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Dymond and Judge Renshaw made some remarks upon the subject—the meaning of "Creole."

Mrs. Schertz presented a letter bearing upon the De Thulstrup pictures in the State Museum; letter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Wilfred Gaidry offered the following resolution, which was seconded and carried:

"That a committee be appointed by the chair for the purpose of interviewing and presenting the foregoing memorials to our Federal representative; and, further, to interview the Federal engineers of this district with a view of securing from them a survey and estimate of the requirements in the premises; and, further, to furnish a copy of the foregoing memorial to the American Historical Society, the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, the Daughters of 1776-1812, to the Governor of the State, the members of the State Legislature, the administration of the city of New Orleans, the various commercial bodies of said city, and to solicit from the above, endorsement of the foregoing memorials and do whatever else may be required of them in supplying dates, etc., and to expedite the ends desired."

Mr. Gilbert Pemberton then read the paper on "Noblesse Oblige."

On motion of Mr. Dymond, Mr. Pemberton was thanked for his paper, and same was ordered printed in proceedings.

Mr. A. D. Call of Washington D. C., executive director of American Peace Society, was called on and spoke on "International Conciliation or the Peace Movement."

On motion of Mr. Waldo, Mr. Call was thanked for his speech.

Meeting then adjourned.

R. GLENK, *Secretary.*

"NOBLESSE OBLIGE"

WHY NEW ORLEANS CAN ALWAYS COME BACK.

"Noblesse Oblige" is why New Orleans can always "come back." Such is the conclusion which I trust you will reach after having heard what LaHarpe and Pere de Charlevoix have to say regarding the storm of September, 1722, which wiped out New Orleans three years after its birth; and the description of the great fire which destroyed New Orleans in 1788, as given by Governor Esteban Miro and the Intendente Don Martin Navarro to Frey Don Jose Antonio Valdes, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The founders of New Orleans, and its builders afterwards, were not weaklings. They were made of a steel that bends but does not break, built in the right way on the fairest land they could find, and with incomparable courage and perseverance laid the foundation for what we are to-day.

So, if the people of New Orleans and Louisiana have met the recent storm situation courageously, as they have every other crisis that went before, they have only lived up to their traditions. It is only another notable example of atavism to mark a spot in the road for which our forbears blazed the way so that those who came behind might be spurred to do better and greater things; not in vain defiance of the Almighty, or of the forces of Nature, but in order that their efforts might prove an inspiration to those who in their turn should follow them.

The descriptions of the storm are translated from "Le Journal de l'etablissement des Francais a la Louisiane" by LaHarpe, and from the "Journal Historique d'un voyage fait par ordre de Roi dans l'Amerique Septentrionelle" by Father Charlevoix of the Society of Jesus, both of which books are the property of Mr. Cusachs.

That of the fire is a translation from the official report of Governor Miro and Intendente Navarro. The original Spanish copy is contained in one of the volumes of old public archives recently transferred from the City Hall to this Mu-

seum. The document, as far as I know, and strange to say, has never been published by any of the historians who wrote so profusely about Louisiana.

But then let us see what LaHarpe and Charlevoix and Miro and Navarro have to say of those events which tried the souls of the Colonists of old, so that they might leave a standard which their posterity must maintain for the rest of time. LaHarpe says: "On the 11th of September a hurricane started which lasted until the 16th, the southeast wind veering south to southwest. This hurricane destroyed eight thousand quarts of rice, which was on the point of being harvested, without counting the destruction of the crops of beans and corn. Most of the houses in New Orleans were blown away, although the warehouse built by M. de Pauger was spared. The Saint Louis Warehouse was overturned to the entire satisfaction of the storekeepers, who were thus released from settling their accounts.

The ship "L'Espiduel," three lighters, almost all the boats, yawls and pirogues perished. The ships "Neptune" and "Santo Cristo," which were to be made ready for sea by order of the Royal Commissioners, were completely put out of service, and unfortunately a large quantity of artillery, lead and provisions which were in a vessel that had been beached near Biloxi, and which had been neglected for more than a year, were lost. In this circumstance great apprehension was felt for the vessels moored at Ship Island, and for the "Dromadaire," which had been sent to New Orleans loaded with timber that had cost the company more than 100,000 livres.

On the 14th M. de Bienville sent a pirogue to the ship "L'Aventurier" that had already made sail on her return voyage to France. There were twenty-seven passengers on board, including M. Hubert. He (Bienville) wrote to the Commissioners to inform them that the hurricane had carried away half the rice crop, and asking for succors of provisions and particularly of meat. (Here I must stop to observe that though Bienville asked aid of the Commissioners, yet the Colony was undismayed and all things worked

normally, even unto the public executioner, for we find that on the 20th of September two thieves were hanged for having pilfered the warehouse of a certain Mr. Law.)

"On the 23rd instant," continues LaHarpe, "news reached New Orleans that the "Dromadaire" had arrived at the mouth of the river, where it had resisted the hurricane without accident, which goes to prove that vessels may anchor there in perfect safety."

So much for LaHarpe, but let us now see what Pere Charlevoix has to say.

"On the 12th of September at 10 o'clock at night, a storm broke over the Mississippi, which lasted with full strength until noon on the following day, and made itself felt as far as Natchez on one side and on the other as far as Biloxi. The Church, Hospital, thirty houses, the Barracks of New Orleans were overturned, and all other buildings damaged. No one perished, but several sick persons were wounded in the Hospital. A quantity of boats, pirogues, canoes and launches were destroyed in the Fort. All the buildings on the plantations below and above New Orleans were blown away. Biloxi was even more roughly treated, and the sea, having overcome its margins, inundated a portion of this Port. The lighters that were in the harbour were thrown upon the Islands of the Continent. The Captain of one of them with an apprentice, spent 24 hours on the beach; the rest of the crew perished, and several pirogues on their way to New Orleans, laden with provisions and fowls, sank. The vegetables already matured were lost, and the continuous rains which followed ruined a large portion of those that had not yet ripened." But continuing his journal, the Reverend Jesuit nonchalantly observes: "We are, nevertheless, still at war with the Chicachas; and, in fact, the savages were compelled to sue for peace." Not so bad for a storm-stricken community.

The storm had partially wiped out the town, but they re-built it and incidentally found time to hang their criminals and fight Indians.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR ESTEBAN MIRO AND INTENDENTE MARTIN NAVARRO ON THE FIRE WHICH DESTROYED NEW ORLEANS
MARCH 21, 1788.

The report is dated New Orleans, April 1, 1788.

"At half past one in the afternoon the house of Don Vicente Jose Nunez, Paymaster of the Army, caught fire, reducing to ashes 856 buildings, comprising all the business houses and homes of the principal citizens of the city. The violent south wind which blew incessantly thwarted all attempts to extinguish the fire. The Parish Church and the house of the Priests have been included in the common misfortune, as also the greater part of the books. The Chapter House, the guardhouse, the arsenal, with all the arms therein contained, with the exception of 750 guns, have met the same fate. The public jail was also destroyed and there was barely time enough to save its miserable inmates.

"The customhouse, tobacco warehouse, the Government and Intendencia Buildings, the provision and Indian goods warehouses, that of the Artillery, the Royal Hospital, Ursulines Convent, the Barracks of the Dragoons and Permanent Regiment, and a few private buildings fronting the river, have been saved.

"As soon as we saw the progress of the fire, fanned as it was by the tenacity of the wind, and that the whole city was in evident danger, our principal efforts were directed toward evacuating the provision warehouse, the only source left for our common subsistence, occupying in its stead the Artillery Warehouse which had furnished a great deal of material for fighting the fire. All H. M. treasure in paper and silver was withdrawn from the Treasury and deposited on the banks of the river, not however, without the natural risks which such scenes of disorder and confusion create, and the papers of the accountants and secretaries were also saved without the loss of a single one.

"With the exception of the badly equipped Armory, the destruction of a small quantity of supplies, the loss of some

effects when the Artillery warehouse was evacuated and of a quantity of flour which had been made into biscuits, preparatory to being shipped to Natchez, and the house that had been purchased for experimenting with tobacco, the loss H. M. sustained is of small moment.

"Surrounded as we were by flames and without losing sight of the necessity of extinguishing the fire, we did not forget the danger which menaced us the following day on account of the scarcity of food and immediately adopted such measures as humanity suggested, so that man should not impose further sufferings upon the victims of this catastrophe, and most of the bakeries having been destroyed, we ordered that such biscuits as had been saved from the fire should be distributed to those who should apply for them.

"If it were possible for the imagination to represent what the senses have seen and felt, it would surprise our reason, and it is not easy to assure whether we felt greater fear upon seeing the city in flames, or in the knowledge of the pitiful situation in which all its inhabitants were included. Mothers looked for nothing more than a refuge for their children, and abandoned the rest of their fortunes to the voracity of the conflagration, and having found a shelter, remained mute witnesses of their own calamities. Fathers and husbands endeavored to save as much as the rapidity of the fire would permit, yet such was their stupor that they hardly knew where to find secure places.

"Night momentarily removed the sight of so many misfortunes, but the dawn the following day brought a worse one, that of seeing along the road, crying and sobbing and in the most abject misery, so many families who, a few hours before, enjoyed considerable riches and conveniences.

Their cries, weeping and pale faces told of the ruin of a city which in less than five hours had been transformed into an arid and horrible wilderness; the work of seventy years since its foundation, its development and destruction are shown in the accompanying map.

"In order to relieve the misery to some extent, campaign tents were distributed to those who applied for them, and we have decided to distribute a ration of rice for account of H. M. to all those who present themselves to ask for it, without distinction of person, and during the time their extreme want compels them to invoke our aid, and we calculate that 700 persons will be thus supplied. The others were lodged for the time being with those who have not suffered from the fire, and in whom have shone forth the most delicate sentiments of hospitality, for on the day following the disaster there was not a person left without shelter.

"One of our first cares was to send three ships to Philadelphia, consigned to the representative of our Court, with all necessary permits so that they might return in the shortest possible time, with provisions, supplies, medicines and other articles of first necessity, for which purpose it was deemed necessary to advance 24,000 pesos for the purchase of 3,000 barrels of flour.

"The inhabitants who have not suffered from the disaster have offered to subscribe generously to a fund with which to rebuild the most necessary edifices. The Clergy, represented by its vicar, has suspended the parish dues. Col. Maxent has on this occasion given proof of the most sensible charity by giving shelter and food to a large number of families who found refuge in his home. He gave all the rice he had and sold his tobacco at the same price as obtained before the fire, and subsequently he volunteered to go to the port of 'Punta Cortada' in order to procure the signature of those who desired to subscribe in favor of the unfortunates.

"The value of the buildings destroyed is estimated at one million eighty thousand dollars, exclusive of the goods and effects contained therein, and which were consumed by the flames. It is impossible to state these losses until the interested parties themselves make their statements, and to that end we have published a "bando" so that detailed statements of losses be furnished us within eight days; this has not been

concluded as yet for many families have retired eight and ten leagues from the city and have not received their instructions. We, therefore, defer sending the complete statement until the following mail, but we suppose the loss will be about three millions.

"All minds are now engaged in speculating as to what concessions they may expect from H. M. bounty. Public opinion is divided into two camps—the planters on one side and the merchants on the other. The former desire free trade for this Province, so that ships of any Nationality be admitted here; and the latter, knowing that this had been spoken of in the city council by one of the Regidores and applauded by those present, have addressed us a memorial urging us to report unfavorably to H. M. with regard to this plan; the document is also extreme in its views, and solicits that only the inhabitants of the Province be permitted to bring cargoes from any European port they may choose. There is no doubt that either one of these plans would rapidly develop the colony and rebuild this desolated city, but the first project is entirely contrary to our present laws, for it is impossible to permit ships flying foreign flags to navigate the Gulf of Mexico under pretext of coming to this River. Regarding the second, it may be to the interest of the Monarchy to grant certain commercial advantages to some foreign Power. In such case we suggest that preference be given to France, allied as she is to us by so many ties. We now, therefore, propose that the trade concessions granted in Royal Order of January 22, 1782, be extended for a period of three years, during which time the citizens may provide themselves from foreign ships, in accordance with the 5th Article of said Royal Order, and that they also be permitted to withdraw silver as requested in despatch of the 19th of last December, etc."

Under date of September 30, 1788, Miro and Navarro informed the King that the loss occasioned by the fire had reached the grand total of \$2,595,561.00.

Never for a moment did these people falter. They immediately took steps to rebuild. Forward, always forward,

did they go. They gave to New Orleans the momentum which set her a spinning on the path of progress and civilization. That is the reason she will always Come Back. Noblesse Oblige—She cannot fail.

NOVEMBER MEETING, 1915.

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Cabildo on the usual date. The President and Secretary being absent Mr. John Dymond presided, and Mr. George Koppel acted as secretary *pro tem*.

Mrs. W. P. Brown was elected a member of the Society.

On the motion of Mr. Hart a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions upon the death of Mr. John J. Rochester, chairman of our membership committee. The President appointed Judge Renshaw, Mr. T. P. Thompson and Mr. W. O. Hart.

Mr. Hart, on behalf of Mr. Charles M. Bruns, of Philadelphia, presented to the Society a sword that had been captured at the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip in April, 1862.

A resolution of thanks to be sent to Mr. Bruns was offered and carried.

Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting upon the life and character of Mr. Bruns and his efforts to bring about a more friendly feeling between the North and South after the war.

Mr. Alexander, the custodian in Philadelphia of the Liberty Bell, who had come to New Orleans to be present while the Bell was in the city, presented to the Society a book containing the history of the Bell, and made a beautiful address about its history and the trip to New Orleans in 1884 when he accompanied it.

Upon his conclusion a vote of thanks was given him.

Mr. Hart announced the program to be followed during the few hours that the Liberty Bell would be in our city. He stated that when the Liberty Bell comes here the flag of Louisiana would be unfolded to the breeze on Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

The meeting then adjourned.

G. KOPPEL.

DECEMBER MEETING, 1915.

The Louisiana Historical Society met on Wednesday night December 15th in the Cabildo, the President in the chair. There was only a fair attendance of members, a regrettable circumstance as the programme offered was of more than usual interest.

Mr. John Dymond, acting in the absence of Mr. W. O. Hart, offered six candidates for membership:

All were elected.

The Secretary made the point that names presented for membership should be accompanied by their addresses, to prevent duplication and confusion.

Mr. T. P. Thompson called the attention of the Society to a statuette in the Hall offered by the widow of Mr. Chas. A. Lopez, the sculptor, as a model for the Society's proposed monument to Bienville. No action was taken on the subject.

Mrs. M. R. Bankston on behalf of the Daughters of 1776-1812, brought forward the subject of a public reception for the Illinois delegation, who had been instructed by the State of Illinois with the pleasing duty of handing over to the City of New Orleans the flag made by the women of New Orleans and presented to General Jackson in 1814. The flag had come into possession of an Illinois regiment at the Battle of Black River Bridge during the Civil War. The Illinois Legislature, by special action, authorized its return to its proper guardians. Mr. Cusachs remarked that the old flag

of 1812 had multiplied in the course of time. He had recently received a letter from a gentleman in California—Mr. E. Curtis—stating that he had seen the original 1812 flag made by the ladies exposed in some collection there. Mr. Cusachs had himself purchased from old Jordan the body servant of Gen. Jackson and drummer boy in the battle what he supposed was the original and only flag made by the ladies. The one to be returned from Illinois was third candidate for the honor of figuring as the precious relic.

Dr. Edmond Souchon was then introduced, although he needed no introduction, to a New Orleans audience. He read a carefully prepared paper on the "Original Contributions of Louisiana to Medical Science," one of the most important and carefully prepared documents ever presented to the Society; itself a very original contribution to the historical and literary annals of the Society. The members listened with intense interest and manifested, by prompt applause and an enthusiastic vote of thanks, their appreciation of the high value of Dr. Souchon's compendium.

The Society received from Mr. Wm. Morgan Hannon his book on the "Photo Drama, Its Place Among the Fine Arts." Mr. Hannon was thanked for his courteous attention.

Meeting then adjourned.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF LOUISIANA TO MEDICAL SCIENCES.

*By Dr. Edmond Souchon, Professor Emeritus of Anatomy,
Tulane School of Medicine; read at the Meeting of the
Louisiana Historical Society on December 15, 1915.*

A BIOGRAPHIC STUDY.

By original contributions is meant something new that has never been done before by somebody else.

It is physically utterly impossible for people engaged in the prosaic money-getting pursuits to realize, even faintly, the tremendous significance that the intellectuals—that is, those engaged in the sciences, literature and the arts, attach to the word original. To have done something original, ever so little, is to them the supremest achievement. They feel as if by creating something new they are singled by the finger of God from the common herd and lifted up by the great Creator himself, to be one of the anointed. Thousands of wretched deluded mortals have suffered eternal poverty in the mad hope to attain this goal, ever vanishing to so many of them like the mirage in the desert. Worse than all, many have inflicted pitilessly the most cruel privations in that attempt, upon those they should love the most, their wives and children.

The supreme and lofty contempt of the often dirty, hirsute creatures, oddly clad, shown by the ordinary money people is something stupendous.

For some time past I have been devoting much time to the study of Original Contributions of America to Medical Sciences. I was exceedingly happy and proud to find that Louisiana, with twenty-nine original contributors comes on a par with the great old populous cultured city of Boston which presents also twenty-nine original contributors.

All the contributors belong to the City with but one exception, that of Dr. Francois Prevost of Donaldsonville, who was the first to perform Cesarean Section in America in

about 1830. Cesarean Section is an operation consisting in cutting through the belly and the womb to remove a child when the natural passages are obstructed. He operated four times successfully, losing but one mother, and operating twice on the same woman.

In the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal of June, 1879, page 933 is a record of Cesarean operations that have been performed in the State of Louisiana during the present century, by Dr. Robert P. Harris of Philadelphia. Dr. Harris says:

As the State of Louisiana has the honor, so far as it is possible to ascertain, to have been the pioneer in Cesarean Section in the United States, so also is she to be credited with the largest number of operations, and the longest record of successes, of any of the States. In fact, after a laborious search covering some ten years, by which the number of cases recorded has been more than doubled, I have reason for believing that in no section has there been a larger proportion of the lives saved. Nine cases are all that were published in the medical journals of our country, as having been operated upon in the State; and of these but one was fatal to the mother, although four of the children perished.

At present we have no record earlier than that of Dr. Francois Prevost, who was born at Pont-de-Ce, in the South of France, about the year 1764; graduated in medicine at Paris; settled in San Domingo; was driven out during the insurrection; escaped to Louisiana, and spent the balance of his days at Donaldsonville, where he died in 1842 at the age of 78. How early in his career in Louisiana, he performed the operation of Cesarean Section, I know not, but do know that he was at last credited with the four cases I have given him. As he was a bold operator, and was 67 years old when he operated on the fourth case, it is probable that he may have had others prior to the first on our record, for he was engaged in an active practice for more than thirty years, in a district in which rickets was not uncommon as

a case of dystocia. Dr. Prevost pointed out to Dr. Cottam, a boy 6 or 7 years old as one of the results of his Cesarean deliveries.

Dr. Thomas Cottam, now of New York, became the successor in practice of Dr. Prevost, in 1832, and fell heir to his books and instruments at his death ten years later. In letters received from him in March and April, 1878, says Dr. Harris, and at a subsequent personal interview, I obtained the accounts of Prevost's cases. Dr. Cottam stated that there could be no question as to the performance of the two operations on the same woman, with safety to herself and children. Dr. Prevost being an old man when Dr. C. first met him, and of a peculiarly reticent nature, will account for the latter not having been fully informed upon the Cesarean cases of the former. In one case (1831) Dr. Francois Prevost operated on a woman, a black, a slave of Madame Cadet Marous, aged about 28 or 29, named Caroline Bellau or Bellak, in second labor; the first child, a male, having been delivered, as nearly as can be ascertained, by craniotomy and evisceration. Dr. Prevost made his incision in the left side of the abdomen, and removed a female child, that lived, grew up, married, and was residing a few years ago in New Orleans. The child was a mulatto, and Dr. Prevost gave it the name of Cesarine, and stipulated with Madame Marous that if it lived it should have its freedom, which was acceded to and subsequently given.

Caroline made a good recovery, as the operation was elective, and performed in good season, and lived until Cesarine was nearly grown up. Dr. Cottam first saw them both in 1832, and examined the cicatrix of the former. The mother is described by some of her contemporaries as "a rather stout, black woman, who carried herself erect."

A curious plantation rumor was started about this woman, at the time of the operation or soon afterwards, to the effect that she had been operated upon in the same way some six or seven times; and this was found to be still credited a year ago among some of the old quondam slaves

of the time, then living in the vicinity. It required a long search, writes Dr. Harris, and numerous letters and interviews, before the facts could be separated from the fiction in this case, for which I am much indebted to Dr. John E. Duffee, of Donaldsonville, Dr. Cottam, and others."

It was quite a daring feat for a country doctor to perform such an operation and quite in keeping with Dr. McDowell, of Kentucky, who boldly first performed an ovariectomy. It is truly most remarkable that two of the most formidable operations in surgery were performed by two country doctors without hospital training of much consequence. Those two great men were the founders of abdominal surgery which has reached such a grand position in modern surgery. It is eminently and most undoubtedly an American product.

Dr. Dubourg, who practised in New Orleans in the thirties, is credited by Dr. Ernest S. Lewis, of this city, to be the first to have performed vaginal hysterectomy, but this is also claimed for others, specially Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, of New York. Vaginal hysterectomy is the removal of the womb through the natural passages. Dr. Dubourg was an old surgeon of the Imperial Guard of Napoleon. I could obtain no further data regarding this bold surgeon who performed a capital operation surely without knowing that anyone had preceded him in America.

Dr. Charles Aloysius Luzenberg (1805-1848) was the first to remove a portion of gangrenous intestines in a case of hernia and to suture the end of the bowel successfully. He was born in Verona, Italy.

Although a foreigner (Italian) Charles Luzenberg, a great surgeon of New Orleans may be claimed by America, for his father, an Austrian military commissariat, left Germany when his son was fourteen and settled in Philadelphia, sparing no expense to complete the fine education the boy had begun in Landau and Weissenberg. Attending the lectures and operations of Dr. Physick brought out still more young Luzenberg's surgical genius.

A paper which appeared in the tenth volume of the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" and the "Revue Medicale" for 1832 proves that if Luzenberg did not first bring into notice what was then a new idea, that is, of excluding light in various variolous disorders to avoid pox marks, he at all events revived it.

Two whole years, 1832-4, were spent studying in European clinics, particularly under Dupuytren, and on his return to New Orleans, full of zeal and schemes for improving surgical and medical procedure, he built the Franklin Infirmary, later the Luzenberg Hospital on Elysian Fields Street and there did operations which brought patients from afar to get the benefit of his skill. Among such operations was the extirpation of a much enlarged cancerous parotid gland from an elderly man. This case, reported in the "Gazette Medicale de Paris," 1835, brought a commendation with a resolution of thanks to the author and enrollment as corresponding member of the Academie de Medicine. Soon after, he excised six inches of mortified ileum in a case of strangulated hernia. The patient was put on opium treatment and in thirty-five days the stitches came away and he entirely recovered. One other operation he took special interest in doing was couching for cataract and in this he had brilliant results.

When Luzenberg had his hospital on a permanent basis his next idea was a Medical School. Being influential, and also friends with the State Governor, this project, with the help of his medical confreres, was soon embodied in the Medical College of Louisiana with himself as dean, *ad interim*, and professor of Surgery and Anatomy. He was the first professor of Surgery of the University of Louisiana. He founded the Society of Natural History and the Sciences and to it bequeathed a rich collection of specimens. When the Louisiana Medico-Chirurgical Society was legally incorporated he was, because of his help in forming it, chosen first president. It held brilliant meetings at which the French and English physicians of the State met to exchange

views, and it was undoubtedly the spirit of these meetings that caused a college building to be erected for the Medical School, and that started the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal."

Dr. Luzenberg was no ordinary man. He was most intellectual, active, energetic, ambitious, aggressive and progressive. He made many bitter enemies. He quarreled with his faculty, withdrew from it in anger and never would speak after that to any of the other members. He was expelled from the Medical Society of the day and he had a suit against him for malpractice, which he won. We could not ascertain the cause of all those troubles. For all that he had a host of staunch friends and admirers.

He belonged to the same faculty with Dr. Warren Stone and to the same hospital staff. There was rivalry between the two and Luzenberg's gentlemanly, refined and sensitive nature suffered much from the contact with the rugged genius that was Stone.

A too active life caused premonitions of failing health to go unheeded, but in the spring of 1848 actual pain in the precordial region, with paroxysms of palpitation and dyspnea totally incapacitated him from work. A thorough change to Virginia was planned, but at Cincinnati he could go no further and died there on the fifteenth of July, 1848. He was 45 years old.

A very fine portrait of Dr. Luzenberg is now in the possession of his grandson, Mr. Chandler C. Luzenberg, at 1230 State Street in this city.

Dr. John Leonard Riddell (1807-1865), invented the binocular microscope. He was born in Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1807, of fine Scotch-Irish ancestry, which could be traced to the eighth century.

He held his degrees of A. B. from the Rensselaer School of Troy, New York, and began his career as a lecturer on scientific subjects. In 1835 he was made adjunct professor of chemistry and botany in the Cincinnati Medical College, from which he received his M. D. He published a

catalogue of plants in 1835 entitled "A Synopsis of the Flora of the Western States," the pioneer botany of that section of the country, and in 1836 he became professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Louisiana, a distinction which he enjoyed until his death in 1865.

His catalogue of Louisiana plants assures to him the discovery of several new, or unobserved, species, one genus being called for him, *Riddellia* (*Riddellia tegetina*, Nuttall.)

In 1838 the President of the United States appointed Dr. Riddell melter and refiner for New Orleans, as a recognition of the creditable work just performed in a scientific exploration conducted in Texas; his incumbency in this office lasted until 1849. In 1844 he was one of a commission recommended by the governor and legislature to devise a means for protecting New Orleans from overflow. About this period he became devoted to microscopy and invented the binocular microscope, as noted on page 273, vol. xvi, edition nine, of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." According to Herringshaw's Encyclopedia of American Biography, he was the discoverer of the microscopical characteristics of the blood and black vomit in yellow fever.

Dr. Riddell was a frequent contributor to the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. He was 58 years old when he died.

There is an oil portrait of Dr. Riddell in the Louisiana State Museum.

Dr. Warren Stone, Sr., was the first to resect a portion of rib to secure drainage in cases of abscess of the liver and of empyema. Empyema is an accumulation of pus in the chest around the lung. He was also the first to cure an aneurism by compressing the artery. Also to use silver wire to ligate arteries. He was one of New Orleans' most noted surgeons. He was born in St. Albans, Vermont, on February 3, 1808, the son of a farmer, Peter Stone. As a lad young Warren inclined to study medicine and left home to do so under Dr. Amos Twitchell, in Keene, graduating M. D. from the Medi-

cal School at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. But patients proving scanty he went off in the *Amelia* to New Orleans. Cholera broke out and the passengers were landed on Folly Island near Charleston, and housed there. Stone helped with cases but had cholera also. When landed at New Orleans in December he was sick, poor and insufficiently clothed. He had a very wearying time, but faithfully fulfilled the duties of any position that came along, even of a minor one. Dr. Thomas Hunt, who had nursed him at Folly Island and previously seen his good work, got him at last the post of assistant surgeon at the Charity Hospital. In 1836 he became resident surgeon, then lecturer on anatomy and finally professor of surgery in the University of Louisiana, which post he held until his resignation in 1872.

Early in his career he lost one of his eyes from infection from a child.

Dr. Stone was noted much for his diagnostic skill in surgery. His judgment in cases properly surgical was unequalled. He did much to inaugurate the propriety of opening diseased joints and improving surgical technic. He had a most wonderful memory and never used any notes or forgot any fact he read and remembered patients who had been to him years before. He died in New Orleans on December 6, 1872. He died of Bright's Disease and of Diabetic Gangrene of the leg. It much distressed him to die, he said, in such a nasty way. His old mother was still living when he died. He died at 64.

Dr. Stone was a man of large and powerful build, a thorough rough diamond, with much disposition to gentleness although a very determined man. He was a true surgical genius, with a poor general education. He read very little, but what he saw at the great Charity Hospital, where he spent all of his active life, he knew admirably well, but when out of the ordinary cases presented themselves he was lost for the lack of thorough early training and for lack of reading. His heart was as big as his brain and he was charitable and generous to a fault. Of this I can personally

bear witness because I was the recipient of his bounty. He was, of course, a staunch Confederate and was imprisoned in Fort Jackson by General Butler for resisting his commands.

There are oil portraits of Dr. Stone in the Charity Hospital and in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College on Canal Street.

Dr. Charles Jean Faget (1818-1884) discovered the lack of correlation between the pulse and the temperature in yellow fever. The discovery of a definite, practicable pathognomonic sign of yellow fever by Dr. Faget in 1858 was an invaluable find. It allowed an earlier diagnosis and stopped at once the long disputes regarding the confusion with malaria and the pernicious horror of many types of that disease.

Jean Charles Faget was born in New Orleans in 1818. of French parentage. After a most solid and careful education under the Jesuit Fathers, he went to Paris for his medical education. After undergoing a rigid examination he became an interne in the French hospitals of Paris and on finishing his studies graduated with great honor. His thesis, which received *cum magnum laude*, was on "*Quelques faits anatomiques en faveur de la cystotomie sus-pubienne chez les tres jeunes enfants.*"

On his arrival in New Orleans where he settled after graduation in 1845, he quickly entered into active practice. He did not find the field of the profession barren of men with ability. There was then in the city a galaxy of distinguished men, most of them graduates of "La Faculte de Paris," men who after their splendid preparation in the hospitals and laboratories of Paris soon became brilliant practitioners in America, among them Drs. Charles Delery, Lambert, Labatut, Henri Rance, Beugnot, and many others. Dr. Faget, though modest and retiring, was soon at the fore. Of course, it was impossible for men of such ability and forcefulness to get along in perfect harmony and peace. Our earliest masters were very prone to argumentation and to most active polemiques.

When Dr. Faget joined La Societe Medicale de la Nouvelle-Orleans, he soon became a propagandist of the infectious school of the spread of disease, while his distinguished confreres, Charles Delery, Beugnot, and Rance were of the contagionist school. It was during the interminable polemiques between these scientists that most of the work and labor of these gentlemen was told, couched in language most polite, but with sarcasm most biting, while they broke their lances against one another, and enunciated their theories and related the facts they had as proofs.

Dr. Faget read many letters before the society, which were published in "La Gazette Medicale," all to prove that the old school which believed that the natives never had yellow fever were wrong; that the yellow fever, which was diagnosed by them with the then specific symptoms of black vomit was not yellow fever, but most of them a pernicious malarial fever, which, properly treated, answered to massive doses of quinine. Finally, on July 15, 1859, Faget proved the difference between these cases and real yellow fever, a fever of one paroxysm with sometimes a remission, a flush face, red gums, frequently hemorrhagic gums, a pointed, coated tongue, red and thin at the edges, ushered by a chill at night. First day, high fever, pulse in proportion; second day, high fever and falling pulse, some albumen in urine; third, fourth and fifth day, even fifty, while the temperature is maintained. This important observation, made and given out by Dr. Faget in 1859, was bitterly assailed at the time, but its truth was quickly recognized by Dr. Thomas Layton and later by Dr. Just Touatre. In 1870 the latter, who had used for years in his service as a French marine surgeon, a larger rectal centigrade thermometer, was able to absolutely confirm the observation of Dr. Faget, that often in the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours, with a rising temperature, as shown by the thermometer, the pulse instead of becoming more rapid is proven by the watch to be gradually falling, losing entirely its usual correlation. This is undoubtedly due to some intense toxin absorption affecting the sympathetic nervous system. Often

a rising temperature of 105 or 104 Fahrenheit shows a pulse of sixty, or as low as fifty per minute. For this most important clinical observation and also his "differential symptomatic signs in hematemetic paludal fever," after the epidemic of yellow fever in 1858, he was decorated by the French government as a Chevalier de la Legion D'Honneur. And for his "Type and Specific of Malaria with Watch and Thermometer" he received twenty-four votes out of thirty-three for his candidature as a member of the Academie Medicale de Paris. Dr. Faget was also a member of the Louisiana State Board of Health. His personality was an ideal one, for besides his great medical ability he had splendid qualities of heart and mind, modest and pure; he was a consistent Christian and always a thorough and honorable gentleman. This well-spent life when it ended, September 4, 1884, had certainly been a most useful one and the Faget law of pulse and temperature is as well known in the entire yellow-fever zone as the mosquito dogma is to-day. He was 66 when he died.

Dr. Faget was of a very striking appearance. He was tall, sparely built with a clean cut face, a slightly hooked nose, a high receding forehead and long wavy black grizzly hair, brushed backward. He often wore a low crown silk hat with a rather broad, slightly rolled-up brim. In winter he was wrapped in a long black coat, fastened with a silver chain and hook such as priests wore then. In the summer he wore a black straw hat like the priests. In fact he looked very much like a priest, with his soft, gentle voice. He was intensely religious. But the similitude stopped there. He married a sweet, angelic-faced woman and raised a large family.

He was one of those intellectuals to whom the almighty dollar was of little concern. He at one time had a large practice, but he was a poor charger, a bad collector, no investor at all. He died poor.

Of the fifteen or twenty young Creoles who went to Paris for their medical education, Dr. Faget is the only one who

has done something and has attained distinction and fame.

He was the first in Louisiana to administer chloroform in childbed.

There is an oil portrait of Dr. Faget in the Louisiana State Museum.

Dr. H. D. Schmidt (1823-1888) discovered the origin of the bile ducts in the intercellular spaces of the liver.

He was born at Marburg, Prussia, receiving the usual education of a German boy, then was apprenticed to an instrument maker at the age of fifteen, which training in after life enabled him to conceive and construct various pieces of apparatus for the benefit of his scientific investigations (his microtome and injector, employed in his researches into the histology of the liver). During his apprenticeship he visited the large cities of Europe and came to Philadelphia in 1848, where he began the study of anatomy and constructed papier mache models of such correctness and beauty that several are still preserved in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Attracting the attention of Leidy and Jackson, he became prosecutor to Dr. Jackson and assisted Prof. Leidy in many of his physiological investigations. After studying five years, he graduated in medicine in 1858 (University of Pennsylvania) and devoted himself to histology. By his own contrivance of an injecting apparatus, he was able to solve the question of the termination of the bile ducts of the liver and to demonstrate their origin in the intercellular space. In 1860 Dr. Schmidt went South, first to the Medical College of Alabama, in Mobile, and thence to New Orleans, succeeding Penniston as demonstrator of anatomy in the New Orleans School of Medicine. During the Civil War he served the South as a military surgeon. At the close of the struggle he returned to New Orleans and was installed as pathologist to the Charity Hospital, a position which he occupied for twenty years. He was known as a man of strong convictions, honest and earnest; never cynical nor prejudiced in regard to the opinions of others. He contributed to literature:

"On the Minute Structure of the Hepatic Lobules." ("American Journal of Medical Sciences," January, 1859). "Microscopical Anatomy of the Human Liver." (New Orleans Medical Journal of Medicine," October, 1869, and January and April, 1870). He inaugurated the teaching of microscopy at the Charity Hospital and trained a number of pupils, among others, Dr. Matas and Dr. Bruns. He was 65 years old when he died.

There is an oil portrait of Dr. Schmidt at the Charity Hospital.

Dr. Tobias Gibson Richardson (1827-1892) was the first to amputate both legs at the hip joint at one time on the same subject and the patient recovered. This was years prior to the use of anesthetics and asepsis. He was the first to publish an anatomy with English names. Also the first to treat cystitis with strong solutions of nitrate of silver.

He was born in Louisville, Ky. He was a most prominent pupil of Dr. Samuel D. Gross in Philadelphia. There he was a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was president of the American Surgical Association in 1878.

Dr. Richardson subsequently became a professor in one of the schools in Philadelphia. He did his best work, however, in New Orleans, where he occupied the chair of surgery in the Tulane University, and was visiting surgeon to the Charity Hospital.

Dr. Richardson was tall and strongly built. He presented a commanding appearance. He seemed cold and distant at first, but his manners and speech were soft, gentle and winning. He was a man of very strong feelings. He was profoundly and sincerely religious and austerly just to all. He was afflicted with the most terrible ordeal that anyone could have stood. He lost his wife and three children in a steamboat explosion and he was unable to recover their bodies. This terrible event forever cast on his life a profound gloom.

Several years after the loss of his wife, he married Ida

Ann Slocomb. After his death in 1892 Mrs. Richardson contributed \$170,000 to build a memorial addition to the Tulane University in memory of her husband, and at her death left \$25,000 more. Dr. Richardson was 65 when he died.

A portrait of Dr. Richardson is in the Josephine Hutchinson School of Medicine in Canal street; also a marble medallion in the library of the same building; also a photograph of this medallion in the Louisiana State Museum. At the Richardson Memorial on Tulane Campus there is a bronze medallion. An oil portrait of Mrs. Richardson is now in the president's office at Tulane University.

Dr. Compton was the first to resect the radius and the ulna, i. e. the two bones of the forearm in 1853.

I could find no bibliographical data concerning Dr. Compton.

Dr. Albert Baldwin Miles (1852-1894) was the first to apply a loop ligature around the first portion of the subclavian artery while operating on the third portion. A loop ligature is one that is not tied.

He was born in Prattville, Ala., on May 18, 1852. His father, a farmer, removed to Arkansas in 1857 and an uncle living in El Dorado educated the boy and sent him to the University of Virginia.

In 1872 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, in pursuance of a fixed intention to study medicine. He graduated from the university in 1875, being the valedictorian of his class.

In April, 1877, he became assistant house surgeon of the Charity Hospital, holding this position until 1881, when he accepted the post of house surgeon of the Hotel Dieu. On April 4, 1882, he was elected house surgeon of the Charity Hospital and held this office until his death in 1894.

From 1875 to 1885 he was demonstrator of anatomy, and it is recorded that he never missed a single appointment with his classes. In 1886 he became professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and filled this position until the

end of the session of 1892-3 when he was elected professor of surgery, succeeding Dr. Logan.

As a surgeon Miles possessed the clear mind and steady hand that overcome all emergencies.

His executive ability was notable, and during his regime at the Charity Hospital many improvements were instituted. The ambulance system was largely his plan; his suggestions assisted in the planning of the outdoor clinical buildings, and the amphitheatre, which he never beheld completed.

He never married. He was never known to have had a sweetheart. However, at one time it was covertly whispered around that he had proposed to a lovable girl, but that she was already engaged.

Dr. Miles was tall, but not broadly built. He walked with a little stoop and with long steps, from driving the plow in earlier days, we all thought. He had a smooth face and a girlish appearance, with bright shining grey eyes with dilated pupils. His speech was deliberate and his manners soft and gentle. He was very politic and always took care that any who called on him would go away pleased, specially with Dr. Miles. He was quite magnetic.

The operating amphitheatre of the Charity Hospital bears his name as also the laboratory of operative surgery in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical college. He had materially contributed financially to the erection of both.

He was for many years the house surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, the pet of the Sisters there and of the Charity Hospital. He was not a Catholic.

In his short life he had accumulated a fortune said to be \$125,000, from his savings and from speculations.

A year or so before his death he had purchased a residence on St. Charles avenue and had intended to live in it with his sister, who was then in Arkansas.

He died of hemorrhagic typhoid fever. He was 42 years old. His untimely death, at the height of such an unprecedented career, cast a deep gloom all over the city. His

funeral started most fittingly from the porch of the Charity Hospital and the services were conducted by his friend and patient, Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer. The big front iron gates of the hospital which had been closed for so many years, were, on this solemn occasion, thrown open to give passage to the mortal remains of the lamented chief. After his death, the medical faculty had a memorial tablet placed in the hall of the Medical College, now the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College, with the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
PROFESSOR ALBERT B. MILES,
BORN IN ALABAMA, MAY 18, 1852. ,
DIED IN NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 5, 1894,
GRADUATED IN MEDICINE, BY THIS COLLEGE, IN
1875,
AND WAS VALEDICTORIAN OF HIS CLASS.
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, 1875-1885,
PROFESSOR MATERIA MEDICA, ETC., 1886-1893,
PROFESSOR SURGERY, ETC., 1893-1894,
ASSISTANT AND HOUSE SURGEON OF THE
CHARITY HOSPITAL DURING 16 OF THE 17
YEARS—1877-1894.
HE DIED HONORED AND BELOVED AND OF
UNSURPASSED REPUTE IN HIS PROFESSION.
HE BEQUEATHED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MEDICAL DEPART-
MENT OF THE TULANE UNIVERSITY OF
LOUISIANA.

An oil portrait of Dr. Miles is in the Charity Hospital. There is also a memorial window with his picture at the Hotel Dieu. There is also a crayon portrait in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College.

Dr. Joseph Jones (1833-1896) is said to have discovered the plasmodium of malarial fever before Laveran. He is best known for his writings on "Diseases in the Southern States." He was born on September 6, 1833, in Liberty

County, Ga., the son of the Rev. Charles and Mary Jones. As a lad he had private tuition and five years at the University of South Carolina, taking his A. M. from Princeton College, N. J., and his M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. The University of Georgia gave him his LL.D. in 1892. The Savannah Medical College chose him as her professor of chemistry in 1858, but three years after he was one year professor of natural philosophy of and theology in the University of Athens, Ga., then professor of chemistry in the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta. During the war he was six months in the cavalry and for the rest of the time full surgeon-major in the Confederate army.

Keen in his studies of disease, he made investigations in most of the Southern States, being more in the center of things by his service as professor of chemistry and clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana and as president of the Board of Health in this State. He had the usual pleasant time given to all sanitary officers, especially at the ports. After a continuous battle of four years with the maritime and railroad interests the court voted quarantine to be a legitimate exercise of the political rights. The whole life of Dr. Jones was devoted to the thankless task of promoting civic and military hygiene in the city. His writings are too numerous to mention. He died at 63.

There is a portrait of Jones in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College.

The original contributors now to be mentioned are still alive.

Dr. Andrew Wood Smyth was the first to cure a subclavian aneurism of the third portion. An aneurism is a tumor on an artery and filled with blood. If not checked it will ultimately burst and kill the patient by hemorrhage.

The subclavian artery is a large artery just behind the collar bone. He did it by ligating the innominate artery and the common carotid simultaneously and later on the verte-

bral artery. These arteries are large vessels near the heart. He was the first in the world to successfully ligate the innominate artery, also the vertebral in cases of such aneurisms to control the secondary hemorrhage which had killed all previous cases.

Dr. Smyth came from Ireland to New Orleans before he was 20 years old. He first worked in a drug store, then studied medicine, and, I think, graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine. When the Federals took possession of the city, he was made house surgeon of the Charity Hospital, which position he occupied until the advent of the Nicholls government in 1876. It was in 1864 that he performed the operation that immortalized him. He was then thirty-one years old. Dr. Smyth had also been director of the Mint in New Orleans. When about 61 years old, the call of the home was so strong that he returned to the old country and is still living there on the old family farm on which he was born. He is now 82 years of age.

Dr. Joseph Holt was the first to successfully inject the fumes of sulphurous acid into the holds of loaded vessels for purposes of disinfection, *i. e.* of killing what germs there were in them. He succeeded in disinfecting the vessels, because he killed thereby the mosquitoes that were conveying yellow fever, but he did not know then how he had accomplished disinfection until the mosquito theory came to light. He was, therefore, the founder of maritime sanitation.

Dr. Holt was at that time, in 1884, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health. He was then 45 years of age. He had a particularly strenuous time to uphold his system. He retired from the board in 1889. Upon retiring from the Board of Health he continued to practice medicine. He is still living in New Orleans. He is now 77 years of age and is still practicing.

Dr. Edmond Souchon was the first to preserve anatomic dissections with permanent color of muscles, vessels and organs. Ever since, centuries ago, the celebrated

Andrea Vesalius inaugurated the dissection of human bodies, anatomists have ardently looked for a means of preserving them with some color, but they had all failed. Dr. Souchon, upon perfecting his discovery after several years of labor at Tulane University, has built up for Tulane a Museum of Anatomic preparations, all of which are made after his method. It is the only museum in the world in which color is seen. The Board of Administrators have named the museum the Souchon Museum of Anatomy. There are only six other museums in the world which have been named after great anatomists and surgeons.

Dr. Souchon has contributed many other points to anatomy and surgery, which it would be here too long to enumerate.

Dr. Souchon was educated in Paris. Returning to New Orleans he became the assistant of Professor Richardson at the Medical College of Louisiana, now Tulane University. In 1884 he was elected to the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery.

Dr. Souchon is from Opelousas. He is now 75 years of age, and is devoting his remaining years of usefulness to the perfection of his museum.

A portrait of Dr. Souchon is in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College on Canal street.

Dr. Arthur Washington De Roaldes was the first to establish an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital for the South, in New Orleans, *i. e.* from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from St. Louis to Rio de Janeiro, if not to Cape Horn. The amount of good that institution has done, is doing, and will do, is incalculable.

Dr. De Roaldes hails from Opelousas. He was educated in France, but graduated from Tulane in New Orleans. He is now 66 years old. When about 48 years old he was afflicted with the terrible misfortune of losing his eye-sight. In spite of this awful calamity, he continued the work so dear to his heart, to complete his hospital. He did so until complications compelled him to keep to his room. Here he

is now under the unceasing care of his devoted wife awaiting the mercy of the Almighty to put an end to his sufferings. He is a grand Christian and bears all his ordeals with great fortitude. There is an oil portrait of Dr. De Roaldes in the Eye and Throat Hospital.

Dr Rudolph Matas discovered a simpler and more efficient operation to cure aneurisms. It consists in opening the tumor and suture the orifices of the vessels which open into it. He calls it the intra-saccular suture method. It is a great advance on all former methods. It is now generally adopted all over America and partly in Europe.

Dr. Matas evolved also a method of testing the collateral circulation of a limb or of the head before ligating the main artery of the part. This is very important, as it tells before ligating what the chances of gangrene will be in case it is decided to ligate the main artery of a region.

Dr. Matas comes from St. John Parish. He graduated in medicine at the old Louisiana Medical College when he was barely twenty-one. He soon developed a large practice. At the death, in 1894, of the lamented Miles, he was made professor of surgery in the Tulane School of Medicine. He was then 34 years old. It was a few years after this that he began on his great work. The doctor is now 55 years old and is one of the leading surgeons of America. There is a portrait of Dr. Matas in the Josephine Hutchinson Medical College in Canal street.

Dr. Charles Warren Duval claims to be the first to obtain the bacillus of leprosy in pure culture. This is a most important accomplishment as the cultivation of germs in pure culture is the first step leading to the evolution of anti-toxins and vaccines. Dr. Duval claims also to have discovered the germ of infantile diarrhea.

Dr. Duval comes from the University of Montreal, although American by birth. He is now about 40 years old and is professor of pathology and bacteriology in the Tulane School of Medicine. It is here that he made his discovery.

Dr. Maurice John Couret was the first to demonstrate

that the fish are the host of the germs of leprosy; that is that the fish can harbor the germs of leprosy without being made sick, but those who eat such fish will develop leprosy. For a number of years a great English physician, Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, had advanced the idea that fish were the propagator of leprosy because leprosy was so prevalent in countries that fed mostly on fish. But Dr. Hutchinson had never proved anything. It was left for Dr. Couret to give the proof.

By examining the fish of a region for the germs of leprosy it can be determined if it is safe to feed on them.

Dr. Couret is a young Creole of the French Quarter of New Orleans. He is now 35 years of age and is assistant pathologist in the Charity Hospital. If he were living in Paris he would surely have been decorated with the Legion of Honor for his achievement.

Dr. William Herbert Harris, by experiment, showed that pellagra could be transmitted from man to monkey. Dr. Harris is doing now for pellagra what the great Villemain did sixty years ago in inoculating tuberculosis from man to animal before the germ of tuberculosis had been discovered. The germ of pellagra has not yet been found, but the discovery of an antitoxin may ultimately result from the work of Dr. Harris, just as an antitoxin has been found by Pasteur for rabies, the germ of which is still unknown.

Dr. Harris is an Orleanian. He is 32 years old and is an assistant professor of Bacteriology in the Tulane School of Medicine. Almost all of his time is devoted to original research.

Dr. Charles Cassedy Bass was the first to cultivate the plasmodium of malarial fever, that is the germ of malarial fever. This was quite an achievement and gave him world-wide fame. Dr. Bass also did original work in connection with the use of emetin in the treatment of Rigg's disease of the teeth, *i. e.* the suppuration affecting the root of the teeth.

Dr. Bass is professor of experimental medicine in the

Tulane College of Medicine. He is now 40 years old. He still pursues original research.

Dr. Foster Matthew Johns has been assisting Dr. Bass in his work. He is now instructor in clinical and tropical medicine in the Tropical School of Medicine of Tulane. He is 35 years old.

Dr. Marion Sims Souchon was the first to remove a small urinary calculus from the vesical intraparietal portion of the ureter by the perineal route. This is quite a simplification on the other procedures.

Dr. Marion Souchon is a New Orleanian. He graduated from the Tulane School of Medicine in 1894 and soon worked out a fine practice. He is now the head surgeon of the Hotel Dieu Sanitarium and of the French Hospital. He is also instructor in clinical surgery in the Tulane School of Medicine. He is 45 years old.

Dr. Clyde Lynch claims to be the first who removed a tumor whole from the larynx and to have sutured a wound in the larynx.

Dr. Lynch is the head surgeon of the nose and throat department of the Eye, Nose and Throat Hospital. He is 35 years of age and was born in New Orleans.

Dr. Ansel Marion Caine was the first to administer warm ether as an anesthetic without using a flame to heat the ether. This discovery lessens very much the risk of pneumonia following the administration of ether. He is instructor in anesthetics in the Tulane School of Medicine. He is a Tulane man. He is 33 years old. He has specialized as an anesthetist.

Dr. Carroll Woolsey Allen was the first to write a complete treatise on "Local Anesthesia" in the English language. It is a very valuable aid to the surgeons. Dr. Allen is assistant professor of clinical surgery in the Tulane School of Medicine. He has assisted Dr. Matas in several works of research and experiments. He is 45 years of age.

Mr. Lloyd Arnold was the first to demonstrate that

Graafian follicles of the ovary may contain two or more ova. He is still a medical student and was one of the first students in America to do original research work. He is a thorough enthusiast over such research work and is devoting a great deal of his time to it. He is 30 years old.

Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns has devised a new operation for shortening the straight muscles of the eye-ball. It is quite ingenious. The doctor is from New Orleans. He is a graduate of Tulane. He is the head surgeon of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital. He is 56 years old.

Dr. Oscar Dowling was the first president of the Louisiana State Board of Health to equip, in the South, health trains which he carries over all the parishes of Louisiana and of the Southern States to teach the people, by actual demonstrations and lantern slide exhibitions how to preserve and improve their health. That is the true mission of a State Board of Health.

Dr. Dowling graduated from Tulane and was practicing rhinology and laryngology before his genius found its true path. He is 39 years old.

Dr. Stanford Chaillé Jamison, in experimenting on dogs, made the discovery that when the large vessels of the spleen were ligated the spleen would not undergo gangrene if it was covered over by the omentum, *i. e.* the delicate membrane which lays in front of the intestines. This opens a new field in the surgery of the spleen and abdomen, and the young experimenter deserves much credit for his powers of experimentation and observation. The doctor is now 28 years old and is a Tulanian and an Orleanian. He is instructor in clinical and tropical medicine in the Tulane College of Medicine.

Finally, the State of Louisiana was the first in America to establish and maintain a leprosarium, *i. e.*, a leper's home.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society took place January 19th, 1916, with Mr. Cusachs presiding and thirty-two members present. In the absence of Miss King, Robert Glenk acted as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, after correction.

A beautiful silver loving cup, donated by the society, was presented to Mr. Parker Borden Hamilton, who finished first on the Jackson Day run of the Y. M. C. A., January 8th, 1916. The presentation was made by Mr. John Dymond.

Mr. Hart presented the following names of persons for election to membership in the society: Mr. Alfred LeBlanc, Rev. J. Petit, Mr. R. N. Sims, Mr. Harry B. Loeb, Mr. E. Ralph Michel, Mr. Palmer Davidson, Mr. John W. Craddock, Mr. H. J. Gassie, Mr. Gilbert Pemberton, Miss Elizabeth Pinckard, Mr. I. J. Fowler, Dr. Joseph Holt, Mr. Wyman Hoey, Mr. Maurice Picheloup, Mr. Coleman E. Adler, Mr. Louis J. Hennessey, Mr. John J. Gannon.

On motion, duly seconded, they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Hart, in behalf, of the Memorial Committee, presented the following resolution on the death of Mr. John J. Rochester, which was ordered spread upon the minutes:

NEW ORLEANS, January 19, 1916.

To the Members of the Louisiana Historical Society:

Your undersigned committee appointed to prepare a tribute out of respect to the memory of our deceased fellow-member, John J. Rochester, beg to report as follows:

While not entirely unprepared for the sad event, the members of this society and the community in general, were greatly shocked to hear that on the night of Tuesday, November 9th, Mr. John J. Rochester departed for the great beyond, for while we knew that he had been for sometime in failing health, our latest information was that he was improving and might soon be able to again resume the duties of life.

Mr. Rochester was born in Salem, Ky., and though he lived in New Orleans for sixty-five years of his life, dying at the age of seventy-one, thus having passed the Biblical term of three score and ten, and while as a loyal and devoted citizen of Louisiana, he never forgot his native State, and was always true to its ideals and traditions, and by reason of his father's services as a Kentuckian in the War of the Revolution, Mr. Rochester early become affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, and held many important offices in the Louisiana Division thereof.

To him, more than to any other one person, was due the organization some years ago of the Kentucky Society of Louisiana, of which he was the first and up to the time of his death, the only secretary, and which was the one society of natives of another State which took an active part in connection with this society and others in historical and patriotic ceremonials.

Mr. Rochester was for many years a very active member of this society, serving on many important committees and taking an active part in the work of the society in all its celebrations, and particularly in connection with the centennial celebrations of 1903, 1912, and 1915, though the condition of his health did not enable him to work as actively in the last event as in the others.

As chairman of the committee of the society to receive the "New Orleans" in 1912, the *replica* of the first steamboat which ever navigated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, he created so much interest and enthusiasm in that important event as to have the work of the society commented upon and recognized throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

He was one of the organizers of the movement to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary in 1910 of the unveiling of the monument to Henry Clay in this city, in which the Kentucky society joined this society, and during the ceremonies read a very interesting paper connecting Henry Clay with certain incidents in this city.

During his incumbency as chairman of the Membership

Committee of the society, the membership thereof was almost doubled; Mr. Rochester had been selected for a very important function in connection with the Liberty Bell reception of November 19th, but before that day arrived, he was with us no more forever.

We shall miss his genial face, his kindly greetings, and his loving personality, and shall ever remember him as a personal friend of every member of the society.

We feel that we can do no better in closing this feeble tribute, than to repeat part of the memorial prepared by the Wholesale Drummers' Association, of which he was president for many years:

"In the passing of John J. Rochester, New Orleans lost one of its substantial citizens in every sense of the word. Not the amount of largess which he distributed earned for him this distinction, for it must be said that he died possessed of few earthly goods, but in the manner in which he performed his duties as a man and member of the community.

"In any undertaking which had for its purpose the advancement of New Orleans, or the betterment of his fellow-man, John J. Rochester could be found in the forefront waging the fight.

"He was truly a lover of man as his every act proves. Slow to judgment, but quick in action when this was demanded, he tempered his course always with kindness and courtesy.

"To him, more than any other man or factor, can the Wholesale Drummers' Association be thankful for its years of progress and prosperity. No work was too much, no duty too arduous, for him to undertake in its behalf. No meeting found him absent from it.

"The warm clasp of his hand, the kindly gleam of his eye, are gone, but only as part of the order of this existence; they are not forgotten. His place will be hard to fill.

"May his be the reward for faithful performance of duty, for living the righteous life; for helping make happy the life of others; for being a man among men."

To his bereaved wife and daughters (one of whom, Miss Jennie Rochester, is a member of this society), we extend our most sincere sympathy, and ask that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the association, on a page specially devoted thereto, that copies be sent to his family, and furnished to the press of New Orleans, and to the organizations herein named.

Respectfully submitted,

W. O. HART, *Chairman.*

HENRY RENSCHAW.

T. P. THOMPSON.

Mr. Cusachs made a brief verbal report, stating that the society was in a flourishing condition and thanked the members for their co-operation.

Robert Glenk presented a report as corresponding secretary and librarian, which, on motion duly seconded, was ordered printed in the proceedings of the society.

Judge Renshaw suggested that a sign be placed at the entrance to the Cabildo indicating the domicile of the Louisiana Historical Society.

The president appointed a committee composed of Judge Renshaw, Mr. Hart, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Cusachs and Robert Glenk to handle the matter.

On motion of Mr. Marx, duly seconded, it was resolved that the society invite some of the old members and residents to write a paper giving reminiscences of their lives and localities to be presented to the society at future meetings. Carried.

Mrs. S. B. Elder's paper entitled "Statue due to Sieur de Bienville" was read by Mr. T. P. Thompson.

On motion of Mr. Dymond the paper was received with thanks and ordered to be published.

Mr. Thompson outlined his plans for a popular subscription plan of ten cents a person to raise the money by 1918.

Mr. Hart suggested that Mrs. Elder's article on Bienville be printed in pamphlet form and sent to the schools all over

the State with solicitations for subscriptions so that at least enough money to pay for the corner stone be secured by 1918.

Election of officers for 1916 was then held.

Mr. B. P. Sullivan nominated Mr. Cusachs for president. Motion was seconded, and secretary was ordered to cast ballot for Mr. Cusachs, there being no opposition.

Mr. Dymond was nominated for first vice president.

Mr. T. P. Thompson for second vice president.

Mr. Henry Renshaw for third vice president.

Miss Grace King, recording secretary.

Mr. W. O. Hart for treasurer.

Mr. Robert Glenk for corresponding secretary and librarian.

All were unanimously elected.

The president appointed the following committees:

Executive Committee—All officers and Judge Charles F. Claiborne, Professor W. L. Fleming and Professor J. M. Gwinn.

Finance Committee—Justin F. Denechaud, chairman; Henry M. Gill and Sebastian Roy.

Membership Committee—Col. H. J. de la Vergne, chairman; Miss Emma Zacharie and George Koppel.

Work and Archives Committee—Mr. Cusachs, Miss King, Robert Glenk, Mr. Hart, Mr. Thompson and A. B. Booth.

On motion of Mr. Dymond, seconded and carried, the Executive Committee is to meet once a month to consider matters for the welfare of the society.

Meeting then adjourned.

A STATUE DUE SIEUR DE BIENVILLE.

By Mrs. S. B. Elder.

It is hardly credible that Louisiana does not possess a statute of Bienville, the explorer of the State, the father of the colony, the founder of New Orleans and the governor of the whole territory for nearly thirty years.

History, upon its pages, writes his name in large letters as the father of Louisiana. Yet not a single enduring monument has been erected to his memory.

There is a medallion of this hero in the Marble Hall of the Customhouse, but it belongs to the United States Government, and not to Louisiana.

Few persons know of even this small testimonial, and fewer still have seen or understood it.

A parish, a schoolhouse, a street; there are the only memorials of him who gave his entire self and his best energies to the land that seems to have forgotten him!

A small spark of remembrance glowed a few years ago, when a new real estate company was formed in this city and its directors appropriately named it the "Bienville Realty Company," after him who laid out, and measured the first land-lots in New Orleans.

The spark seems to have rekindled the recollection of the great French explorer and colonizer, for there is a movement in embryo, to erect a splendid bronze statue of Bienville here in our midst, which shall be worthy of the father of Louisiana and of his people.

A model, small but exquisite, has already been made by a distinguished sculptor, and which is to be seen, at present, in our State Museum. The dress has been copied from historical sources, and the pose of the figure is true to life.

If the project be carried to completion the statue, life size and impressive, will stand somewhere in the "Vieux Carre." In front of the Cabildo would seem to be the proper place.

There its noble, silent presence will teach our youth far better than books can do the history of that eventful past

whose dangers, difficulties, grandeur and achievements resulted in the Louisiana of to-day.

He stood on Louisiana soil in 1699—a mere stripling, but full of enthusiasm for his king and country, and imbued with the grand idea of winning a new jewel for France—a new realm for his king.

He lived to be an old man, but, throughout his eighty-six years, his one and only love was Louisiana.

Ever busy planning, fighting, governing in the interest of the colony, he found no time for wooing any maiden, and went to his grave unmated and alone.

Made governor in 1701 by the death of the *Sieur de Sauvole*, Iberville being still away, the young commander showed wonderful wisdom in his dealings with white men and with Indians.

Exploring among the natives, he once met 300 warriors waiting to attack him, yet he skillfully changed their enmity into friendship, and, moreover, secured them as allies. These were the Colapissa tribe, first fruits of Bienville's tact and judgment.

Another time he managed to turn back an English vessel which was ascending the great river, its captain having orders to plant the flag of England on the Mississippi shore.

And how easily this could have been accomplished! The vessel carried sixteen guns, and there was not a French post nor a French soldier upon the borders to oppose this scheme.

Young Bienville grasped the situation at once, and realized the danger to his country's cause.

Bienville, in his canoe, seemed no match for his English foe in his large and well equipped vessel of war—but diplomacy won a victory.

The polite Bienville assured Captain Barr, the English commander, that the river they were on watered a French Dependency, subject to Canada, then in the possession of France: and he would probably find the object of his desires further to the west.

As Bienville knew his right (as rediscovered with Iberville, of the river), to settle on its banks, his statement was not without foundation.

However, this incident showed Iberville on his return from France, the great necessity of establishing some settlement on a river which had become the desired object of possession by the mightiest power of Europe.

A temporary village was erected on a spot selected by Bienville, at a distance of eighteen leagues from the Gulf of Mexico, being the first place on the river above inundation; and when Iberville sailed again for France, Bienville was placed in command of the fort on the Mississippi, whence he soon became sole ruler of the entire province.

One of the wisest things he did was to establish a post on the Sabine River, and another where stands Natchitoches to-day, all under command of the splendid soldier, M. de Saint Denys, who held these forts against both Indian foes and Spanish pretensions.

In a word Bienville, through every trial and difficulty, maintained the power of France, and by wise appointments of his associates held the colony in all its parts true to the king whom he served.

The Spaniards were on the alert to take possession of Louisiana, as it lay between their two domains—namely, Mexico and Florida; but Bienville guarded against this danger successfully.

The English also were scheming to acquire control, and many Indian tribes, instigated by the English, were treacherous enemies of the Governor and of his race.

Think of such a position, and no one would envy these conditions, nor express aught but praise for a man who valiantly, unfalteringly, stood at his post and guided events, and guarded his people so as to secure peace and a due amount of prosperity.

Bienville was the pioneer governor—the first to found, to rear, to love, to meet all the dangers, and to overcome all the varied obstacles in the way of success and permanency.

Kingly favor did not always smile upon him. Envy and malice caused him to be removed from office—but, at the end of ten years, he was gladly replaced in his governorship—for none had equaled him in administrative ability or in wise generalship.

He saw the birth of Louisiana, he reared it into power, and he agonized over its passing into Spanish keeping.

His name and his deeds are indissolubly connected with that of Louisiana from 1699, when he rediscovered LaSalle's lost river, until 1767, when his great heart broke with anguish because the land of his love was handed over to the King of Spain, and his tears and supplications in its behalf were no longer of avail. He was 86 years old, and his last public act was offered for Louisiana's welfare, yet that State has not the smallest memorial which all might see, and seeing, learn the facts of his noble life and their deep, priceless and forever enduring influence upon the conditions of the present day.

His language still survives among our people. We hear it in the prayers of the church, in the laws of our courts, the schools of his kindred.

In a work entitled "Course of Study" for the use of all teachers in the elementary public schools of our city, published in 1905, occurs this instruction:

"Tell the story of the famous brothers, Iberville and Bienville. Dwell on the part they played in founding Louisiana and New Orleans."

"Dwell on the part," etc. If this were really and earnestly carried out, the pupil would most surely ask why is there not some evidence before the public eye of the life and labors of these grand pioneers of civilization, these heroes of Louisiana history?

If the teacher could point to a splendid statue of Bienville, ornamenting some well-known locality, and tell all the valor of the youth, all the trials of the manhood, all the sorrows and disappointments of the old age of Governor Bienville, the lesson would be more impressive than the pages of a book.

If the scores of battles against Indian foes, fought with that drawn sword held in Bienville's hand could be related, while the sad face of the gallant hero looks out upon the future, the student would begin to understand what Louisiana owes to her father, friend, and founder.

Detroit is so proud of Cadillac, once its governor, that the whole city seems to re-echo his name.

Chicago so venerates the name of Pere Marquette that evidences of this deep feeling are seen and heard on every side.

Cadillac was governor of the post about five years; Bienville watched over Louisiana for more than three strenuous decades.

Pere Marquette worked among the Illinois Indians for five or six years; Bienville pacified, fought and dealt with *fifty* tribes for nearly thirty years.

What Detroit and Chicago have done to embalm the memory of their great or saintly heroes, New Orleans should do for him who gave it existence, name and fame—who planned its future, and who, not knowing the decrees of Providence, held for the United States the grandest, vastest, richest, noblest portion of her possessions.

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ROBERT GLENK, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

The main accomplishments of the society for the year 1915 may be summed up as follows: First, the imposing celebration of the Centennial of the Battle of New Orleans on January 8, 9 and 10, which was an event of national and international importance; second, presentation of a peace essay medal to a pupil of the public schools; third, joint meeting of the Louisiana Historical Society and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association on April 22, 23 and 24, in the Cabildo; fourth, the starting of a movement to collect funds for the erection of a memorial to Bienville, the founder of New Orleans; fifth, the dissemination of historical information by the reading of papers at the meetings of the society; sixth, the collection of books, pamphlets, documents and relics to advance the study of and interest in local historical matters, and seventh, the publication of volume 7 of the society's proceedings.

MEETINGS.

Ten monthly meetings of the society were held and the following papers read:

"The Chess Players of New Orleans," by Hon C. F. Buck.

"Reminiscences of Dr. T. G. Richardson and Captain J. B. Eads, and original contributions of Louisiana to Medical Science," by Dr. Edmond Souchon.

"Bienville, Founder of New Orleans," by Mrs. S. B. Elder.

"Expulsion of the Society of Jesus from Colonial Louisiana," by Reverend J. J. O'Brien.

"The Maple Leaf," an unpublished story of the civil war, written and read by Geo. W. Cable.

"Noblesse Oblige," by Gilbert Pemberton.

"International Conciliation," by Mr. A. D. Call.

"The Story of the Liberty Bell and Its Two Visits to New Orleans," by Col. C. W. Alexander, Philadelphia.

"Invasion of the Goths and Vandals," by Prof. Isaac J. Cox.

"Note on the Organization of the Oldest School for Girls in Mississippi Valley," by Miss C. F. Richardson.

"Black Code of Louisiana," by J. J. McLoughlin.

MEMBERSHIP.

One hundred and thirteen persons were elected to active membership in the society; 50 ladies and 63 gentlemen. During the year there were 24 resignations and 15 deaths from among the members.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Mrs. Josephine Clay of Kentucky were made honorary members.

The net increase in membership for the year is: 75 active, 2 honorary, making a total of 551 active members and 12 honorary members on the roster of the society on January 1, 1916.

It is with much sorrow that we record the death of the following active members of the Louisiana Historical Society during 1915:

Miss Lucie Claiborne, Mrs. Rebecca Sulakowski, Albert Baldwin, Jr., Chas. C. Duble, Wm. N. Grunewald, Alvin E. Hebert, James P. Kock, L. D. Lagarde, Andres Molinary, W. S. Parkerson, J. J. Rochester, Geo. C. Walshe, Wm. Walsh, William Agar and Richard Lambert.

The Louisiana Historical Society has now on its roll of membership many of the most esteemed members of the community and commonwealth. The purposes and activities of the society are such as would commend themselves to many intelligent people who are not now affiliated, but who might be persuaded to join if asked to do so. Blank application forms for membership may be had from the secretary, or will be sent out to those who are recommended for election.

LIBRARY.

To the library have been added 253 volumes, 720 pamphlets, making a total of 863 books and 2,500 pamphlets on the

shelves. Twelve volumes were purchased, the balance came as exchanges or gifts. During previous years the society's library contained few complete sets of the publications of other State Historical Societies. A lively effort has been made to secure by means of exchanges or gifts the missing volumes of these valuable publications. We have succeeded even beyond our most sanguine expectations and over two hundred bound volumes and 400 pamphlets were added to fill in the gaps.

Among the publications received are the following:

American Historical Association Reports.

American Historical Review.

Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History.

Publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia.

American Historical Magazine.

Reports and Publications of the Chicago Historical Society.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute.

Publications of the Illinois Historical Library.

Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Iowa Journal of History and Politics.

Annals of Iowa.

Register of Kentucky State Historical Society.

Kansas Historical Collections.

Kansas Historical Society Bi-ennial Reports.

Collections of the Maine Historical Society.

Michigan Pioneer Collections.

Minnesota Historical Society Collections.

Proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society.

Collections of the Missouri Historical Society.

Missouri Historical Review.

Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska Historical Society.

Nebraska Constitutional Conventions.

Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Collections of the New York Historical Society.
Rochester Historical Society Publications.
New York State Historical Association Proceedings.
Bulletins of the North Carolina Historical Commission.
The James Sprunt Historical Publications.
North Dakota Historical Society Collections.
Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly.
Quarterly Publications of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.
Collections of the Rhode Island Historical Society.
Old Dartmouth Historical Society Proceedings.
Southwestern Historical Quarterly.
Transallegghenny Historical Magazine.
Proceedings of the Historical Society of Vermont.
Virginia Magazine.
Washington Historical Quarterly.
West Virginia Historical Magazine.
West Virginia Antiquarian and Historical Society Reports.

Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Proceedings of the Conference of National Historical Societies.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society.

Alabama Official and Statistical Register.

Wisconsin Archaeological Society Publications.

Historia of Oklahoma Historical Society.

Rocky Mountain Herald Colorado.

Proceedings Bangor Historical Society and the Mississippi Register.

Almost a complete file of the *Louisiana Planter* has been donated by Mr. John Dymond and the complete files of the *New Orleans Bee* have been deposited by Col. Hughes de la Vergne.

Over two thousand index cards have been made of the subject matter of the historical publications so as to afford ready access to the information contained.

We have on storage 100 complete sets of Vol. 1, 200 each of parts 3 and 4 of Vol. 2, 72 complete sets of Vol. 3, 610 of Vol. 4 complete, 500 of Vol. 5 complete, 200 of Vol. 6, 150 of Vol. 7 of the Louisiana Historical Society publications. Parts 1 and 4 of Vol. 2 are entirely out and we should be pleased to receive any spare copies that may be available to complete the sets of our publications in other libraries.

On November 1st Mr. Wm. Price, who has been indexing the records of the Superior Council of the Cabildo, resigned and the work on the documents is consequently at a standstill. In March, 1914, the society appropriated \$200 as its pro rata to pay for a catalogue of documents in the archives and library of Paris relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. In the early part of the year word was received that the first important co-operative work undertaken was almost completed, but that the question has arisen in two institutions—the Illinois State Historical Library and the Michigan Historical Commission—as to the methods of publishing these documents. These two institutions, without consultation, made plans some time ago to publish series of volumes on the French explorations, and work thereon has been done by both and a difficulty has arisen as to the division of the field between them. When this difficulty has been adjusted we may look for some returns from the money invested.

From the \$50 contributed last January to the Endowment Fund of the Mississippi Valley Historical Review, four numbers have been received.

To the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Philadelphia a number of half tones belonging to the society were loaned for use in their publication.

In April, volume seven of the society's publications was issued, edited by Miss Grace King. All members on the rolls at the time received a copy by mail. Those who have joined since then are each entitled to a copy. The story of the "Battle of New Orleans," by Stanley Clisby Arthur, was published under the auspices of the society in January,

but has not yet been distributed. The intention was to sell this booklet on the occasion of the centennial celebration, but a hitch in the delivery of the copies prevented their sale. Some satisfactory disposition of them will be made later on.

GIFTS.

The following gifts have been received and deposited with the society's collection in the State Museum during 1915:

GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY.

Mrs. Caroline Hoey, pencil sketch of Fort Livingston.

Mrs. Ann Lewis, of New Iberia, portrait of Midshipman Wm. P. Canby.

H. A. Lastrapes, the New Orleans Book, by R. G. Barnwell, 1851.

Theodore Contonio, The Louisiana Constitution Annotated.

Sebastian Roy, souvenir booklet St. Maurice's Church, St. Bernard.

Charles M. Burns, Philadelphia, sword of Lieut. Alf. Bourges, C. S. Army; 2 grape shot from U. S. gunboat Cayuga.

Charles W. Alexander, Philadelphia; Traditions of the Liberty Bell; Liberty Bell, its history, associations and home; History of the Liberty Bell, by W. Bradshaw.

Justin F. Denechaud, University Dictionary, 1915 edition.

John Hetzel, New York; model of Bienville statue, by Chas. A. Lopez.

Karl Gerhardt, sketch model of proposed Bienville statue.

William O. Hart, Liberty Bell reception program and badge; Banquet program Memorial Day dinner Andrew Jackson; Flag Day program, 1915; Pictorial history of the Dayton flood; pictorial map of Haverhill, Mass., from E. W. B. Taylor; Comparison of Constitutions of Louisiana 1898-1913; program, reunion and banquet members Constitutiona

conventions '79, '98 and 1913; War Cry, Dec., 1914; Great Seal of North Carolina; N. C. Historical Commission; Yearbook Empire State Society; Report, 1908, Chicago Historical Society; Missouri Historical Review, July, 1910; History of Dixie; Prize Essay on A. H. Stephens; Yearbook New Orleans Story Tellers' League, 1913; Program Corner Stone Laying Beauregard Monument; Copy of Act relating to Marriage Licenses; Report and Act Louisiana Employers' Liability Commission; A Boys' Recollection of the War; Reprint American Legal News; Little Journey to Chalmette, Elbert Hubbard; Picture and Half Tone Cuts Liberty Bell Program; Program, Exercises National Americanization Day, July 5; Miniature of General Winfield Scott; Medals, Badges, Souvenir Spoon, Centennial Celebration Battle of New Orleans.

R. G. Ballard Thruston, Regimental Colors of the War of the Revolution.

Mrs. D. A. S. Vaught, Biographical Sketches and Important Official Letters of Governor Gayle, Alabama, 1792-1858.

Mrs. Mary Gilmore Harnett, 7 bound volumes of *Louisiana Sugar Bowl*, New Iberia, 1877-1885.

John Teunnison, pictures taken during corner stone laying Beauregard Monument.

Emile DeLassus, Portrait of Col. E. J. Forstall.

John Bassich, Jr., Petition Asking for a Secession Convention New Orleans, 1860.

Mr. Benjamin Waldo, Portrait in Oil, Nicholas Philip Trist; Portrait in Oil, Hore Browse Trist; Picture of White Hall; Letter, Nicholas Trist to Lieut Beauregard.

Mrs. Louise O. Trudeau, Commission of A. D. Trudeau, signed by Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne.

Mr. E. T. Merrick, Shield Bearing the Seal of the Seventh Regiment, U. S. Infantry.

Capt. J. B. Allison, U. S. Mint, Washington, D. C., a Replica of the Original Andrew Jackson Medal voted by Congress (Medal not received by Museum).

On the anniversary of Flag Day, June 14, 1915, a Louisi-

ana State flag was sent to Philadelphia by the Society and was displayed on Independence Hall on that day.

At the meeting of the Society in July, a movement was started by Mrs. S. B. Elder to erect a suitable monument to Bienville, the money to be collected by popular subscription of ten cents per person. Mr. Hart and Mr. Thompson made the first contributions of 10 cents each. No further contributions have come in.

The Bienville Memorial Committee appointed by President Cusachs is as follows:

Mayor Martin Behrman, chairman.

Mr. T. P. Thompson.

Mr. John Dymond.

Miss Grace King.

Mr. W. O. Hart.

Mr. Gaspar Cusachs, ex-officio.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

The administrative work performed by the corresponding secretary has been as follows:

Notices sent out announcing meetings.....	7,850
Envelopes addressed for committees.....	600
Publications mailed to members and exchanges.....	895
Communications received and replied to.....	221
Letters sent out in connection with library work.....	62
Letters written announcing election to membership..	115
Corrections made in addressograph stencils, new addresses	44
Addressograph plates made for new members.....	115

As a supplement to this report, is given, a copy of the Act of Incorporation of the Louisiana Historical Society, the re-enactment of the same on April 30, 1877; the Constitution and By-Laws; the list of officers and committees; and the roll of members on January 1, 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT GLENK,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

REPORT OF W. O. HART, TREASURER, FROM
DECEMBER 1, 1914, TO JANUARY 1, 1916.

RECEIPTS.

1914.			
Dec.	1	Balance	\$676.93
		Dues collected in December, 1914....	138.90

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec.	2	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	\$ 2.00	
"	2	Paid A. Alaux—portrait of Professor Fortier.....	75.00	
"	4	Paid Wm. Price.....	25.00	
"	17	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	12.25	
"	20	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	5.50	
"	24	Paid L. M. Gremillon, auto hire	16.00	
"	24	Paid E. H. Read, addresses...	1.18	
"	28	Paid George Trazivuk, notices of meeting.....	2.50	
"	28	Paid Robert Glenk, postage stamps	5.00	
"	28	Paid Robert Glenk, account of Wm. Price.....	25.00	
"	28	Paid J. A. Glenn, photographs	2.50	
"	29	Paid Robert Glenk, postage..	10.00	
"	29	Paid sundry telegrams.....	9.70	
"	29	Paid expenses to Baton Rouge.	10.00	
"	29	Paid postage on membership notices, etc.....	10.00	
				211.63
Balance, January 1, 1915.....				\$604.20

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Jan.	1	Dues collected in January, 1915.....	32.00
"	1	Received from souvenir spoons.....	7.00
"	1	Donation from Miss Zacharie.....	5.00
"	1	Banquet collections	378.00
			<hr/>
			\$1,026.20

Carried forward..... \$1,026.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan.	4	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	\$1.90
"	16	Paid janitor.....	4.00
"	18	Donation returned to Miss Zacharie	5.00
"	18	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	3.00
"	18	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	2.75
			<u>16.65</u>

Balance, February 1, 1915..... \$1,009.55

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Feb.	8	Dues collected in February, 1915....	36.00
"	8	Received for souvenir spoons.....	11.00
"	8	Banquet collections.....	49.00
			<u>\$1,105.55</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

1915.			
Feb.	8	Paid Robert Glenk, stamps....	\$3.00
"	8	Sundry disbursements by Robert Glenk.....	7.00
"	8	Paid The Arthur Clark Co., books	9.00
"	8	Paid The Arthur Clark Co., books	3.15
"	8	Paid E. C. Palmer Co., envelopes	2.10
"	8	Paid E. H. Read, addresses..	1.82
"	13	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	4.50
"	18	Paid L. Graham Co.....	7.50
"	13	Paid Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3.11
"	13	Paid long distance phone message82
"	13	Paid Life Pub. Co., banquet song sheets.....	25.00
"	13	Paid A. B. Griswold, souvenir spoons	275.00
"	13	Paid Searcy & Pfaff, sundry printing for centennial.....	50.56

Carried Forward		\$1,105.55
" 13	Paid W. O. Hart, reimbursement for expenses centennial	54.01
" 20	Paid E. C. Palmer Co., envelopes95
" 20	Paid Hauser Printing Co....	2.00
" 20	Paid E. H. Read, addresses...	1.15
" 20	Paid Wm. Mathes, binding books	2.75
		<hr/> 453.42
	Balance, March 1, 1915.....	\$652.13

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Mar.	1	Dues collected in March, 1915.....	390.00
"	1	Banquet collections.....	7.00
			<hr/> \$1,049.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Mar.	1	Paid Perry & Buckley, cards.	\$1.75
"	1	Paid Hauser Printing Co.....	12.75
"	3	Paid janitor.....	2.00
"	3	Paid for envelopes.....	1.50
"	3	Paid Wm. Price, wages.....	25.00
"	3	Paid W. E. Seebold, frame for portrait of Prof. Fortier....	8.00
"	18	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	5.30
"	18	Paid Garcia Sta. Co., books..	3.75
"	24	Paid janitor.....	2.00
"	29	Paid Times-Picayune.....	3.00
"	29	Paid Wm. Price.....	25.00
"	29	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	5.75
			<hr/> 95.80
		Balance, April 1, 1915.....	\$953.33

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Apr.	1	Dues collected in April, 1915.....	74.00
			<hr/> \$1,027.33

Carried forward..... \$1,027.33

DISBURSEMENTS.

Apr.	3	Paid J. R. Bonneval, flags....	\$19.00
"	3	Paid J. R. Bonneval, flags....	1.80
"	3	Paid Miss Freret, copying ad- dresses	6.00
"	3	Paid Searcy & Pfaff.....	2.50
"	27	Refund of dishonored check..	4.00
"	27	Paid janitor.....	2.00
"	28	Paid for service of auto.....	2.00
			<u>37.30</u>

Balance, May 1, 1915..... \$990.03

RECEIPTS.

1915.

May	1	Dues collected in May, 1915.....	52.00
"	1	Donation from H. R. Wagner.....	60.00
"	1	Sale of books.....	1.87
"	1	Repayment of dishonored check....	4.00
			<u>\$1,107.90</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	3	Paid Robert Glenk, postage....	\$50.00
"	3	Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co..	5.00
"	3	Paid Wm. Price.....	25.00
"	5	Paid L. Graham Co.....	1.75
"	13	Paid A. B. Griswold, souvenir spoons	5.00
"	18	Paid E. H. Read, addresses....	.57
"	18	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	9.00
"	18	Paid The Arthur Clark Co., books	4.50
"	18	Paid E. C. Palmer Co., en- velopes	8.75
"	18	Paid J. H. Coquille, photo...	12.00
"	18	Paid American Printing Co...	249.25
"	22	Paid janitor.....	2.00
"	22	J. E. Rogers, buttons, etc....	20.00*
"	22	Paid F. F. Hansell & Bros....	.60*
"	22	Paid Wm. Beer, expenses.....	16.00*
"	22	Paid Steeg Pub. Co., printing.	56.75*
"	29	Paid Wm. Price.....	25.00
"	29	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	8.00
			<u>499.17</u>

Balance, June 1, 1915..... \$608.73

* Mississippi Valley Historical Society Con-
vention expenses.

Carried forward.....	\$608.73
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RECEIPTS.

1915.			
June	1	Collected from dues in June, 1915....	18.00
"	1	Sale of books.....	1.50
			<hr/>
			\$628.23

DISBURSEMENTS.

June	9	Paid for cash book.....	\$1.25
"	12	Paid G. Cusachs, cent. expenses	20.50
"	18	Paid janitor.....	2.00
"	21	Paid J. R. Bonneval, Louisiana flags for Washington and Philadelphia	18.00
			<hr/>
			41.75
Balance, July 1, 1915.....			<hr/>
			\$586.48

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
July	1	Dues collected in July, 1915.....	12.00
"	1	Sale of books.....	1.88
			<hr/>
			\$600.36

DISBURSEMENTS.

July	1	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	\$8.10
"	8	Paid Wm. Price.....	50.00
"	24	Paid janitor.....	2.00
			<hr/>
			60.10
Balance, August 1, 1915.....			<hr/>
			\$540.26

RECEIPTS.

1915.			
Aug.	1	Dues collected in August, 1915.....	8.00
			<hr/>
			\$548.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Aug.	6.	Paid Wm. Price.....	\$50.00
"	6	Paid Perry & Buckley.....	5.85
			<hr/>
			55.85
Balance, September 1, 1915.....			<hr/>
			\$492.41

Carried forward..... \$492.41

RECEIPTS.

1915.
Sep. 1 Dues collected in September, 1915.... 2.00

\$494.41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Sept. 26 Paid Searcy & Pfaff, centennial
dinner programmes.....\$167.50
" 28 Paid R. Glenk, sundries..... 19.78
" 28 Paid G. Cusachs, account of
Wm. Price..... 50.00
" 28 Paid Wm. Price, for Sept.... 50.00

287.28

Balance, October 1, 1915..... \$207.13

RECEIPTS.

1915.
Oct. 1 Dues collected in October, 1915..... 4.00

\$211.13

DISBURSEMENTS.

Oct. 27 Paid Meade & Sampsell, for
printing \$7.85
" 27 Paid Wm. Price..... 50.00

57.85

Balance, November 1, 1915 \$153.28

DISBURSEMENTS.

1915.
Nov. 1 Paid E. P. Andree Prtg. Co.. \$8.00
" 4 Paid janitor..... 2.00
" 4 Paid A. B. Griswold Co., spoon
boxes 6.60
" 23 Paid janitor..... 2.00

18.60

Balance, December 1, 1915..... \$136.68

Carried forward..... \$136.68

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 1 Received on account January dinner. 41.00
\$177.68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Dec. 7 Paid Meade & Sampsell, postals \$8.75
" 7 Paid Library Bureau..... 9.00
" 7 Paid Perry & Buckley, cards.. 7.60
" 20 Paid janitor..... 2.00
" 31 Exchange on checks..... 1.10
28.45
Balance, January 1, 1916..... \$149.23

The Louisiana Historical Society was organized January 15, 1836, and was re-organized in June, 1846. The Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Louisiana by Act No. 6, approved January 16th, 1860, which was re-enacted in 1877 as follows:

[No. 108] AN ACT

To amend and re-enact an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate The Louisiana Historical Society," approved January sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the following-named persons, viz.: Charles Gayarre, Francis T. Nicholls, Louis A. Wiltz, Robt. M. Lusher, E. T. Merrick, W. W. Howe, George W. Cable, B. J. Sage, H. B. Magruder, William Walker, F. L. Richardson, Joseph A. Quintero, George A. Pike, Alexander Dimitry, and J. D. Bruns, of the City of New Orleans; William B. Egan, N. C. Blanchard and F. J. Alcocke, of the Parish of Caddo; D. C. Montan and J. M. Williams, of the Parish of East Baton Rouge; and such others as may hereafter be legally chosen, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic to be known and called by the name of "The Louisiana Historical Society."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the object of this Society shall be the collecting and preserving facts,

documents, records and memorials relating to the natural, aboriginal and civil history of the State; and that, for the better preservation of the same, room shall be granted for the use of said Society in the building now appropriated to the use of the State Library.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That the domicil of said Society shall be in the City of New Orleans. It may have a corporate seal, which may be altered or changed at pleasure, may sue and be sued, may take and hold real or personal estate, whether by gift, grant or devise, and generally have and enjoy all the rights and privileges to which similar institutions are by law entitled. All notices and citations shall be served upon the president or presiding officer of said Society.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That any five of the persons named in the first section of this act, may constitute a quorum for the organization of this Society, and shall have power to adopt a Constitution and By-laws for the legitimate transaction of the business of the same.

SPC. 5. *Be it further enacted etc.,* That in the event of a dissolution of this Society, all books, maps, records, manuscripts and collections shall revert to the State of Louisiana for the use of the State Library.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That branches of the State Society may be formed in any part of the State.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.,* That all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed)

LOUIS BUSH,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed)

LOUIS A. WILTZ,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

(Signed)

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

WILL A. STRONG,

Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The members of this Society shall be composed of such persons as are mentioned in the Act of Incorporation by the Legislature of the State, approved April 30th, A. D., 1877, and such other persons of both sexes as may be duly elected.

SEC. 2. The active members shall be residents of the State and shall be elected by ballot, or *vice versa*, as may be deemed expedient, at any regular meeting.

SEC. 3. Honorary members may be either residents or non-residents, and shall be chosen in the same manner as the active members. A majority of the members present at any regular meeting shall be requisite to elect a member of either class. Five members at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE II.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a treasurer, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary and librarian.

SEC. 2. All officers of this Society shall be elected annually at a January meeting held on the 8th day of January. If the eighth fall on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on Monday.

ARTICLE III.

COMMITTEES.

The standing committees shall be as follows:

An Executive Committee to consist of the president, vice-presidents, treasurer, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and three fellows.

A Finance Committee of three members, to be appointed by the president.

A Committee on Work and Archives of six members, including the president and the secretaries.

A Committee on Membership of three members to be appointed by the president.

ARTICLE IV.

TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions of the Society shall be published in such form as may be most convenient and practicable, and shall be exchanged with those of other historical societies as far as possible.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The general order of business at every meeting shall be as follows:

1. Calling the roll of officers and members.
2. Reading the minutes.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Resolutions.
5. Communications or essays.
6. Such other business as may be brought up.

ARTICLE V.

FELLOWS.

The Executive Committee shall propose and the Society shall elect from its members a number of FELLOWS (this number never to exceed 50). No members shall be eligible as fellows who have not donated valuable historical matter to the Society, or contributed original articles to its publications.

Three of these fellows shall be elected also as members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the active members present.

Provided, that notice of the amendment proposed shall have been given in writing and read at a previous regular meeting.

ARTICLE VII.

DUES.

The dues of the Society shall be two dollars a year.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MR. GASPAR CUSACHS.....President
MR. JOHN DYMOND.....First Vice-President
MR. T. P. THOMPSON.....Second Vice-President
JUDGE HENRY RENSHAW.....Third Vice-President
MR. W. O. HART.....Treasurer
MISS GRACE KING.....Recording Secretary
MR. ROBERT GLENK....Corresponding Secretary-Librarian

COMMITTEES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gaspar Cusachs, chairman; John Dymond, T. P. Thompson, Henry Renshaw, William O. Hart, Miss Grace King, Robert Glenk, Charles F. Claiborne, W. L. Fleming and J. M. Gwinn.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.

Col. H. J. de la Vergne, chairman; Miss Emma Zacharie, George Koppel.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Justin F. Denechaud, chairman; Henry M. Gill, Sebastian Roy.

WORK AND ARCHIVES COMMITTEE.

Gaspar Cusachs, chairman; Grace King, Robert Glenk, William O. Hart, T. P. Thompson and A. B. Booth.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Rev. A. Gordon Bakewell.	Baron de Pontalba
Prof. E. L. Berthoud	Prof. Franklin L. Reiley
Senor Juan Ant. Cavestany	Prof. Henry Vignaud
Capt. T. J. Woodward	Mr. Albert Voorhies
Hon. Murphy J. Foster	Mrs. Josephine Clay
Mr. Peter J. Hamilton	Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart

ACTIVE MEMBERS.

Mr. H. H. Ahrens	Mr. Charles F. Buck
Hon. M. L. Alexander	Mr. Albert J. Buja
Mr. Stephen H. Alison	Mr. P. E. Burke
Mr. Wm. H. Allen	Mr. Pierce Butler
Mr. C. E. Allgeyer	Dr. W. W. Butterworth
Mr. R. J. Anderson	Mr. A. J. Cahill
Mr. E. P. Andree	Dr. John Callan
Mr. L. Fred Andry	Mr. James C. Campbell
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